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Bosnia-Hercegovina

TANJUG reports that the European Community observer mission in Yugoslavia decided "to temporarily withdraw observers" from Eastern Bosnia "because the security situation has deteriorated in these areas." Michael Chandler, head of the Belgrade regional center of the EC mission, explained today that "the mission hopes that it will be able to continue soon its activities in war-torn areas, but this could happen only when all parties playing a role in Bosnia cooperate."

TANJUG reports that during negotiations in Lisbon, Ambassador Jose Cutilheiro "strongly insisted" that "Bosnia-Hercegovina as an independent state could have only one internationally recognized border within whose framework live its three ethnic communities." The same report adds that "observer circles in Lisbon believe" that the arrival of President Alija Izetbegovic, after a three-day delay, "could help move the negotiations" on finding a solution for the future constitutional status "from its present standstill." Izetbegovic stated that "some kind" of an agreement would be achieved, and he agreed to discuss drawing territorial boundaries between the national communities in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Yugoslavia

International—TANJUG reports that Yugoslav Presidency member Borisav Jovic told the ambassadors of the non-aligned countries in Belgrade today that the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will remain committed to the Non-Aligned Movement and will further be taking an active part in the movement's activities." Jovic added that the Yugoslav commitment to the movement was "in keeping with the continuity of former Yugoslavia," and was explicitly committed to peace, and good and friendly relations with all countries."

Montenegro—According to Zagreb radio, Montenegrin President Momir Bulatovic said in an interview that "regardless of the constitutional commitment claiming that the new Yugoslavia has no territorial claims on other states... Prevlaka," a peninsula on the northern side of the Bay of Kotor, "must nonetheless belong to Montenegro." Recalling "the principles of international law" and "talks he held with the Croatian leadership," Bulatovic added, "We recently received assurances from Zagreb that the chances of solving this problem in a peaceful way are thin," and that "Croatian appetites" have developed "in the direction of a part of the Bay of Kotor."

Romania

Bucharest radio reports Prime Minster Theodor Stolojan's announcement in Bucharest on 30 April of a reform program seeking to affect a "gradual" transition from "social protection" of the entire population to only those who are in need. The government envisions four stages, the first of which will take approximately two years to carry out. The initial stage involves a 25-percent reduction of subsidies as well as an increase in prices. Subsidies for basic foodstuffs, energy, fuel, and transportation will be eliminated. Stolojan remarked that these "unpleasant measures" cannot be avoided, but he believes the country's citizens will support them.

Defense Minister Zhulali Greets German Ambassador

AU3004201292 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Defense Minister Safet Zhulali received Mr. Claus Wollers, German ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary, in Tirana this morning. After informing the German ambassador about the process of reform and restructuring in the Army, Mr. Safet Zhulali stressed that Albania, as a small country, follows a policy of peace and friendship with other countries and is of the opinion that the conflict problems should be solved through political dialogue and democratic means and not through exerting force. Mr. Zhulali said that our country considers Germany an important partner in the framework of the relations with European countries.

Both Zhulali and Wollers stressed the fact that the visit of Mr. Genscher opened new prospects for bilateral cooperation, military relations included.

The defense minister then expressed to the German ambassador his concern about the grave situation created in the Balkans, especially after the break-up of Yugoslavia. In this case, he thanked the German Government for the contribution it has made and continues to make to solve the Kosovo issue through democratic means.

The German ambassador expressed appreciation for the prudent attitude of Albania in solving the Kosovo problem through peaceful democratic means. Mr. Wollers expressed the commitment of his government to exert political pressure on Serbia to solve the problems of Kosovo in a peacefully.

Moreover, the defense minister reiterated his concern about the Kosovo situation, and informed the German ambassador that the contingents of the Serbian Army, which were evacuated from Croatia and Macedonia, are being located in Kosovo, near the border with Albania. This further worsens the already highly aggravated situation in Kosovo. Continuing their talks, they exchanged opinions about further strengthening the relations and cooperation between both our armies and stressed the need of aid on the part of Germany [word indistinct], of sending experts and [word indistinct] in Albania, etc.

The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Assembly Approves Bill on Organization of Justice

AU3004133892 Tirana ATA in English 0908 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Tirana, April 30 (ATA)—At the beginning of the sitting of April 29, the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pjeter Arbnori, after consultations of the Presidency with the chairmen of the parliamentary groups, presented to the deputies for approval the following agenda: draft law on some changes and supplements in the Law on the Main Constitutional Provisions; regarding the organization of justice, the draft law for a supplement in the Law on the Labour Relations; the election of the interparliamentary bureau of the People's Assembly; the election of the organs of justice; and the examining of the status of the deputy.

The deputies adopted all the points on the agenda. With regard to the second point, the deputies of the Socialist Party voted against, because as the chairman of this parliamentary group, the deputy Namik Dokle said, the supplement in the Law on the Labour Relations is not well formulated and affects the rights of the people for their free employment.

Then, the parliament passed on the the first point of the agenda. Prior to its adoption in principle at first, discussions took place on the draft law for the organization of justice in the name of the parliamentary groups. Then the deputies unanimously adopted the draft law in principle. After this, the draft law was examined and adopted article per article.

The Assembly continued proceedings in the afternoon.

After the discussion article per article, the deputies adopted in general the Law on Some Changes and Supplements in the Law on the Main Constitutional Provisions with regard to the organization of justice.

This law adjusts the question of the judicial system and the constitutional court. The general tendency in the European continent, including here the small countries like our country too, the respective material of this law stresses, is the creation of separate constituent courts and increase of their competences in the field of control of the observation of the constitution and law. This way of solution was considered most appropriate for our country too.

The first part of the law has provisions, which adjust the judicial system, different from the hitherto one. The second part has provisions adjusting the competences and other main questions of the constitutional court.

The Assembly continues proceedings on April 30 before noon.

Dimitrov, Tomov Meet; Discuss Cabinet Changes

AU3004200492 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] On 30 April, as a result of a preliminary agreement, Prime Minister Filip Dimitrov received Aleksandur Tomov, head of the shadow cabinet. They discussed the forthcoming structural and personnel changes in the cabinet.

Aleksandur Tomov presented the position of the Bulgarian Socialist Party and its parliamentary faction and stressed that it is in the interest of the country to implement the changes as soon as possible. The prime minister assured him that the changes will be carried out within 10 days.

KURIER Publishes Political Parties Register

AU2704061292

[Editorial Report] Sofia KURIER in Bulgarian No. 57 on 23 March and subsequent issues continues to carry supplements with details of Bulgarian political parties and organizations included in the official register. Substantive information on individual parties given in these supplements so far is presented below, with the source reference provided in parentheses following each entry.

11. Bulgarian Christian Democratic Party-Center (BKhDP-Ts).

The party was originally formed at the end of 1989 and beginning of 1991 as the Democratic Christian Movement. On 9 January 1990, the name was changed to the Christian Democratic Party. Differences that arose over the party's ties with certain West European Catholic parties eventually led to a split, as a result of which the Bulgarian Christian Democratic Party-Center was formed on 29 February 1990.

The BKhDP-Ts "is a conservative party, centrist in the economic sense and right of center in the political sense. It advocates a just, humane society with-well balanced social structures and a regulated state life. Everyone should live according to his own free will, without violating the rights and liberties of other citizens." The party "gives priority to the Eastern Orthodox Christian religion" as the nation's traditional faith, but believes that the ethnic Turks should be free to practice their Muslim faith.

The party has jointed in political coalition with the Bulgarian National Radical Party. It feels no enmity toward parties of the left, but regards them as political opponents. It supports the restoration of the monarchy.

The party's leading organ is the Ruling Council. Father Georgi Gelemenov is the party's first secretary and president of the Ruling Council. (No. 57, 23 Mar 92 p 13)

12. Union of Party Nonmembers

This movement arose in March 1990 in opposition to the previous domination of national life by a single party. The union itself was formed on 6 April 1990 following a split in the "Party Nonmembers for Democracy" Movement.

The union regards itself "not as a classical political party, but as a structure imposed by the situation in the country following 10 November 1989." It defends the interests of party nonmembers and their right "to occupy a worthy place in the building of a civilized democratic society." The union is not represented in the National Assembly, and "in fact does not engage in active work."

The union's leading organ is the Coordinating Council and its chairman is Boyan Velkov. (No. 58, 24 Mar 92 p 13)

13. "Party Nonmembers for Democracy" Movement

The Movement is the successor to the Club of Independent Party Nonmembers, which existed from 1979 but was legalized only on 25 November 1989. The present name was approved at a constituent rally held in Sofia on 13 January 1990.

The Movement "is not linked with any political organization. Its clubs consist of circles of friends, neighbors, and colleagues who are in free association." It aims "to turn Bulgaria into a multiparty democratic state, to develop a social market economy, and to ensure the ecological protection of the natural environment and man as part of it." It ran unsuccessfully in the recent parliamentary and presidential elections.

The movement's leading organs are the National Coordinating Council and Ruling Council, and its chairman is Kuzman Kuzmanov. (No. 58, 24 Mar 92)

14. National Patriotic Union Party

The idea of forming this party arose in 1985 "among young technocrats and specialists in military technology." It was eventually founded on 22 March 1990 as "the first business party in the country."

"The National Patriotic Union Party advocates creating in Bulgaria an economically strong, financially rich, socially secure, and fully democratic civic society, comprehensively protected through laws." The party supports a supraparty, rich democracy. It ran in the June 1990 and October 1991 parliamentary elections, but won no seats.

The party's ruling body is the National Leadership. Its chairman is engineer Iliya Sipsev, and the deputy chairman is Trifon Kundev. (No. 59, 25 Mar 92 p 11)

15. Party of Free Democrats (PSD)

The Union of Free Democrats Party was formed in Stara Zagora on 16 December 1989, and adopted the present name at its second congress on 3 February 1990. Since 9

February 1991, together with the Free Democrats Forum and the Union for a Civic Society, it has been a member of the Union of Free Democrats political association, whose cochairmen are Docent Ivan Kalchev and engineer Kiril Dukov.

The PSD's goals are "to help realize the Bulgarian people's desire to create a more just world.... Unselfish service to the homeland stands above all class, sectional, and party interests." Its program is based on liberalism and freedom of the individual.

"The party is centrist, even a little right of center." Its leading organ is the presidency, and its president is engineer Kiril Dukov. The PSD's press organ is the newspaper NOV DEN (NEW DAY). (No. 60, 26 Mar 92 p 11]

16. Bulgarian People's Party (BNP)

The BNP was formed by a group of Bulgarian emigres in Salzburg, Austria, in July 1989, and was officially constituted in Sofia on 3 February 1990. It maintains a foreign bureau in Vienna and representations in Western Europe, the United States, and Canada.

The party regards itself as the successor of the People's Party founded in 1894, "but at the same time stresses that it is a modern right-of-center party." It supports common human values, "advocates tolerance toward all minorities and ethnic and religious communities, and works for Bulgaria's integration in a future European federation."

On 29 December 1990 the BNP joined the multiparty Coalition for a Turnovo Constitution, and in August 1990 formed the Christian Social Union coalition with 10 other parties. It won no seats in the June 1990 and October 1991 parliamentary elections.

The BNP's leading organ is the National Coordinating Council, and the party's chairman is Dimitur Brankov. (No. 61, 27 Mar 92 p 12)

17. New Social Democratic Party (NSDP)

The NSDP was formed on 9 January 1990 by members of the Independent Social Democratic Club, and it was accepted into the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) in April 1990. Following the June 1990 Grand National Assembly elections, the party's SDS membership was frozen for one year. The NSDP participated as a member of the SDS coalition in the October 1991 parliamentary elections, as a result of which its chairman, Mr. Vasil Mikhaylov, won a seat in the National Assembly.

The NSDP is based on the ideas of social liberalism. It dissociates itself from the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party (BSDP), whose ideas it regards as basically socialist, archaic, and utopian. It supports both cooperative and private ownership. The party advocates that the change from the communist system must be implemented "under administrative control." It does not recognize the Bulgarian Socialist Party—"the successor of the Bulgarian Communist Party that betrayed Bulgaria to the imperial interests of Russia and, subsequently, the USSR."

The NSDP's leading organ is the National Coordinating Council, and its chairman is Dr. Vasil Mikhaylov. The party's press organ used to be the newspaper REFORMA, which closed after 13 issues, but "will be republished in the near future." (No. 62, 30 Mar 92 p 11)

18. Party of Labor (PT)

The Party of Labor first appeared in December 1988 as a dissident socialist group. At a rally in Sofia on 19 November 1989 the party proclaimed itself as the Bulgarian Socialist Party. Since this name was preempted by the reformed Bulgarian Communist Party, the party was obliged to register in April 1990 as the Party of Labor.

The PT is "a democratic socialist workers party of the West European type, respecting universal human values and Christian civilization." Its primary aims are "to eliminate totalitarianism of all colors and develop a profoundly humane and democratic society in Bulgaria." It is currently a member of the Union for a Turnovo Constitution.

"On 16 February 1992 the PT decided to merge with a structure representing itself as the Vrabcha-1 Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, with Yordan Duparinov as its chairman.

The party's leading organs are the Organizational Committee and Executive Political Committee. Its chairman is Ivan Velkov. (No. 62, 31 Mar 92 p 12)

19. Socialist Youth Union (SMS)

The SMS was formed at a constituent conference on 17 March 1990. It aims to "unite young people on a common ideological basis, to protect their interests, and defend their rights and freedoms." The SMS is a left-oriented organization. It "advocates socialism not as a socioeconomic system, but as a trend in the development of society." It aims "to propagandize the socialist idea through specific youth means." It "does not advocate Marxism as a method of analysis, but supports its restoration."

On 22 February 1992 the Third SMS Conference decided that the SMS "is an independent organization, not a collective member of the Bulgarian Socialist Party," and elected a new leadership. The SMS took part in the October 1991 parliamentary elections as a member of the Parliamentary Union for Social Democracy, winning one seat in the National Assembly.

The press organ of the SMS is the newspaper LABIRINT [LABYRINTH], whose publication is temporarily suspended. Its chairman is Lyubomir Nikolov. (No. 64, 1 Apr 92 p 14)

20. Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP)

"The BSP was founded in 1891 at the Buzludzha Congress as the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party. During its century of existence it has traveled along a complex road," changing its name several times. The party existed under the name of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) from 1948 to April 1990, when it was renamed the Bulgarian Socialist Party as the result of an all-party referendum.

As the BCP, the party held its 14th extraordinary congress from 30 January to 2 February 1990. This congress "reorganized the leadership and adopted a Manifesto on Democratic Socialism in Bulgaria." The BSP held its 39th congress on 23-25 September 1990, which "confirmed the course toward reforms and transforming the BSP into a modern leftist part of democratic socialism." On 25 March 1991 the BSP Supreme Council adopted the Political Memorandum '91, "a document that attempted to answer the question of why a crisis occurred in the period preceding 10 November 1989; what responsibility did the ruling party bear; and who was personally responsible." The 40th BSP Extraordinary Congress, held in Sofia from 14 through 17 December 1991, "assessed the state of the party and the process of turning it into a modern socialist party, and also proposed a leftist socialist alternative to the economic reform. Certain leadership changes were also made."

The BSP won 211 seats in the June 1990 Grand National Assembly elections. In the October 1991 National Assembly elections, the BSP Election Campaign Alliance won 106 of the 240 seats, and therefore went into the opposition.

The BSP's leading organs are the Supreme Party Council and the Executive Bureau. Zhan Videnov is chairman of the Supreme Party Council. (No. 65, 2 Apr 92 p 8)

21. Conservative Party

This party was formed in December 1989 and held its constituent meeting in Sofia on 8 January 1990. In January 1992 it became a founding member of the Union for a Turnovo Constitution. It competed in the two democratic parliamentary elections, but won no seats.

The party's platform is "to guarantee the development of Bulgaria in the spirit of the Turnovo Council of Ministers as a state ruled by law with an efficient economy based on the principal of traditionalism...." It "supports elitism and pragmatism, and is antireformist," regarding private property as "the chief support of freedom and personal dignity."

The party's leading body is the Ruling Council, and its chairman is Ivan Edisonov. (No. 66, 3 Apr 92 p 13)

22. Republican Party (RP)

The Republican Party was formed at a constituent conference held in Sofia on 3 February 1990. In March 1991 it was accepted into the SDS with observer status, and became a full member on 18 February 1992.

The party "is not a slave of ideologies and cabinet doctrines, but strives to be a party of sound common sense with a true sense of reality." It advocates "more effective dismantling of the totalitarian structures, effective guarantees for human rights and freedoms, and elimination of privileges and restrictions based on national and social origin, language, and religion." It supports a presidential republic, market economy, free initiative, and "the creation of a civic society based on legality, the system of values of humanism, and the ethics of religious teachings."

The Republican Party "was one of the first to declare its support for private property," demanding the restitution of confiscated property, the trial of those responsible for the national disaster, and the "complete decommunization of society and the state."

The party is not represented in parliament. Its leading organ is the National Committee, and its chairman is Lenko Rusanov. (No. 67, 6 Apr 92 p 10)

23. Christian Republican Party (KhRP)

This party was founded on 2 November 1989 in Plovdiv. It "made great efforts to unite the Bulgarian opposition, and was one of the main initiators of the formation of the Consultative Council of Extraparliamentary Parties."

The KhRP "is a party of the Anglo-Saxon type." It supports "republicanism along with Christian morality and private property." The party failed to gain any seats in the two national elections.

The party's leading organ is the National Secretariat. Its chairman is Konstantin Adzharov. (No. 68, 7 Apr 92 p 11)

24. Democratic Party (DP)

The Democratic Party considers itself the successor of the party formed by Petko Karavelov and P.R. Slaveykov in 1896, which was suppressed by the communists in 1947.

On 19 December 1989 "a group of veterans and their young supporters" restored the DP, and the party held its 13th congress—the 12th congress was held in 1931—in Sofia on 15 December 1990.

The main values supported by the party are "personal freedom as a self-evident value, equality, and solidarity." It advocates dismantling the totalitarian structures by legal means. It "strives to build a democratic society, gives priority to the rights and interests of the individual over so-called state interests," and supports private initiative.

The DP is a member of the SDS and "firmly defends its positions of a party of the right." As part of the SDS election coalition, it won six seats in the 1990 Grand National Assembly elections, and holds 14 seats in the present National Assembly.

The party's chairman is Stefan Savov, who is also chairman of the National Assembly, and its honorary president is Boris Kyurkchiev.

The DP's leading organ is the Central Executive Bureau, whose deputy chairmen are Georgi Markov and Zlatka Ruseva. The party's press organ is the ZNAME [BANNER] newspaper. (No. 69, 8 Apr 92 p 12)

25. Alternative Socialist Association-Independent (ASO-N)

The ASO-N was founded by a group of intellectuals in December 1989 as a faction within the Bulgarian Socialist Party. It held its first national conference on 12 January 1990.

The party consists of "citizens united around European-type socialist ideas—liberty, justice, and solidarity." It aims to rally Socialists and others "in the struggle to destroy the totalitarian structures and build a democratic society...." It supports equal rights and opportunities for all, political pluralism, a democratic constitution with division of powers, and parliamentary control. In the economic field, the ASO-N advocates the "elimination of monopolies in stages," privatization, a direct progressive taxation system, and separation of the economic ministers from day-to-day industrial management.

In the October 1991 parliamentary elections, the party ran in an election coalition with the SDS-Center, failing to win any seats.

The ASO-N is a founding member of the Bulgarian Democratic Center. Its leading organ is the Political Council, whose cochairmen are Manol Manolov and Nedyalko Yordanov. (No. 70, 9 Apr 92 p 11)

26. Union of Nonparty Guarantors

The Union of Nonparty Guarantors was formed in December 1989 and officially constituted on 20 February 1990. It aims "to fight for justice within the framework of the law and protect the political rights of party nonmembers." While rejecting all ideologies, it strives to establish true democracy and advocates a market economy and the building of "a modern civic society in which everyone's place will be determined by his or her personal qualities and invested labor." The union competed unsuccessfully in the last national elections.

The union's leading organ is the Central Coordinating Council, headed by Dr. Marin Kamenov, chief coordinator-guarantor. (No. 71, 10 Apr 92 p 12)

27. Civic Initiative Movement (DGI)

The Movement first appeared as the Regional Civic Initiative Group, formed in Ruse on 25 December 1988. On 25 November 1989, a mass meeting held in Sofia's South Park resolved to form a nationwide movement under the present name. The DGI is a founding member of the SDS.

The DGI aims "to be a political tool of citizens for resolving their socioeconomic problems, and to be a guarantor, initiator, and implementor of major democratic transformations in the country."

The movement exercises "strong civic control over local organs of executive power" and maintains contacts with municipal authorities and mayors on resolving the present national crisis and implementing the SDS program.

The last DGI congress, held on 4 April 1992, outlined its main tasks: "to intensify the struggle against the communist presence in the state apparatus," to combat the economic nomenklatura, and to initiate legislation with a view "to declare the activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) as criminal and against the people, and the BCP itself a criminal organization."

The DGI has representatives in the National Assembly as part of the ruling coalition. Its leading organ is the National Council, and Lyubomir Sobadzhiev is its chairman. (No. 72, 13 Apr 92 p 12)

28. Union of Thracian Cultural and Educational Societies

The Union follows the traditions of the Thracian emigre organizations formed in Bulgaria in 1896. Having been dissolved by the former BCP Politburo, the union was reestablished at a national conference held in Sofia on 7 February 1990.

It is "a supraparty, public, and patriotic organization" that seeks a just solution to the nationality issue. It supports "a united, integral, independent, and democratic Republic of Bulgaria." It did not participate in the parliamentary elections. Its press organ is the newspaper TRAKIYA [THRACE]

The union's leading organ is the Central Executive Committee, and its chairman is Kostadin Karamitrev. (No. 73, 14 Apr 92 p 9)

29. Fatherland Party of Labor (OPT)

The Fatherland Party of Labor was established on 3 April 1990 by members of the Bulgaria Association and the Nationwide Committee for Defense of National Interests.

The OPT "demands the development of democratic structures and adoption of clear laws as a principal condition for the unification and survival of the Bulgarian nation." In its view, the main national priorities

are: "The unity and integrity of the nation; the sovereignty, security, and indivisibility of Bulgaria; expanding and increasing the nation's material and intellectual wealth; and increasing the nation's attractive force for all Bulgarians throughout the world."

The OPT is "a left-of-center party of pragmatic nationalism that has nothing to do with chauvinism and linguistic, religious, or racial hatred." It advocates a democratic state of equal free citizens and "a civic society with its Bulgarian language, flag, coat of arms, and national anthem." It opposes parties built on an ethnic foundation. It supports close association with Europe and a socially oriented market economy.

The OPT won one seat in the Grand National Assembly elections, but withdrew from parliament at the beginning of March 1991 in protest "against the measures taken by the government concerning the nationality issue." It joined the BSP election coalition to fight the October 1991 parliamentary elections, and now has three seats in the National Assembly.

The party's leading organ is the Presidency, and its chairman is Rumen Popov. (No. 74, 15 Apr 92 p 12)

30. Bulgarian Fatherland Party (BOP)

The idea of founding the Bulgarian Fatherland Party "arose in 1984-85 in reaction to the exacerbation of religious, ethnic, and nationalistic tendencies due to the 'revival process.'" The party was officially founded by a delegates' conference held in Plovdiv on 7 March 1990.

The BOP demands "recognition of the mistakes of the more distant and recent past that led the country into national disasters and the people into national nihilism and false internationalism." It holds the view that "national unity is only possible if everyone in Bulgaria, irrespective of faith, language, and ethnic affiliation, lives and works with the awareness of being Bulgarian citizens."

The party was one of the initiators of the United National Union, formed in the spring of 1990. It was one of the four parties that founded the right-of-center Bulgarian National Union on 7 February 1991. It supports the motto "Fatherland Above Everything." The BOP was unsuccessful in both democratic parliamentary elections.

The party's leading organ is the Central Coordinating-Executive Council, and its chairman is Krum Kumanov. (No. 75, 16 Apr 92 p 11)

31. "New Democracy" Bulgarian National Union

The Union appeared at the end of November 1989 and was officially constituted at a general meeting held in Sofia in March 1990.

The Union supports "the development of a new, regenerated, and democratic Bulgaria." It commits itself to work "for national and social peace, uniting the nation," and strengthening contacts with Bulgarians in Banat and Bessarabia.

It supports a constitutional monarchy based on an updated version of the Turnovo Constitution. The Union is based on the Christian ethics of the Eastern Orthodox Church. It is not represented in the National Assembly.

The Union's printed organ is the newspaper NOVA DEMOKRATSIYA [NEW DEMOCRACY], which at the moment is not being published because of financial problems. The Union is headed by a Central Leadership chaired by Ivan Lazarov. (No. 76, 17 Apr 92 p 12)

32. Liberals Party

The Liberals Party is the successor of the first dissident Club for Support of Glasnost and Perestroyka, formed in Sofia in November 1988, which became the Glasnost and Democracy Club on 2 December 1989. After many similar clubs had sprung up throughout the country, the Federation of Glasnost and Democracy Clubs was formed on 20 January 1990, with Petko Simeonov as its chairman. A conference held in Shumen in January 1990 renamed this federation the Federation of Democracy Clubs. A national conference called in Kazanluk on 3 November 1991 decided to rename the federation the Liberals Party.

The principal features of the party are:

—"Pragmatism, leading to the party's identification with liberal ideas"

—"Democracy, tolerance, and moderation in behavior, which is the main difference between the Liberals Party and the grouping from the Federation of Democracy Clubs that remained in the SDS"

—"A high degree of constructivism," evidenced by broad participation of the party's members in political life.

The Liberals Party has "a modern structure unique to Bulgarian political life. It is a union of local Liberals clubs that enjoy real autonomy and completely equal rights."

In the June 1990 parliamentary elections, the party obtained 17 seats as part of the SDS coalition. It fought the October 1991 elections in the SDS Liberals coalition, which failed to gain any seats.

The party's leading organs are the National Council and the Executive Leadership, and Petko Simeonov is its chairman. (No. 77, 20 Apr 92 p 12)

Cabinet Decides To Reregister Firearms

AU3004194592 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] At its 30 April meeting the Council of Ministers decided to reregister the weapons used by legal entities and individual persons in the country. The reregistration must end by 30 June 1992. The ministers of defense and internal affairs were instructed to oversee the reregistration process.

The government proposed to the president of the republic to appoint Colonel Docent Georgi Slavkov Mikhaylov commander of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Troops. At present Col. Mikhaylov is acting commander of those troops.

The Council of Ministers proposes to the president to rehabilitate Colonels Dimitur Markov Mladenov and Stoyan Semov Zlatev, and posthumously promote them to the rank of Major General.

The government also decided to include all kinds of wheat flour in the list of goods banned for export.

The new customs tariffs will be introduced on 1 July, rather than on 1 May. The proposal was made by Ivan Kostov, minister of finance. The postponement was caused by the need to coordinate the new taxes and the delay in printing the documents.

The government also decided to close the National Land Council.

Because of certain problems related to unfair competition on the part of the Neftokhim Shareholders Association permission has been granted to purchase oil and sell oil products in Bulgaria and abroad.

The Council of Ministers decided to submit to the National Assembly a draft bill on revoking Decree No. 535 from 1980 on economic cooperation between Bulgarian legal entities and foreign legal entities and individual persons.

Government Revokes Planned Fuel Price Increase

AU3004193192 Sofia Khristo Botev Radio Network in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] The National Commission on Prices at the Council of Ministers has issued Decree No. 44 according to which the planned price increase of all fuels, which was supposed to take place on 1 May, has been revoked. Only the price of diesel has been increased by 20 stotinki per liter.

Radioactive Material Leaks; Risk Localized

AU0105125092 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] The Permanent Commission for Protecting the Population in the Event of Natural Disasters and Accidents announces that on 29 April, near the Rare Metals Company plant in Bukhovo, encapsulated radioactive sources were scattered from their container when it was being loaded onto a transport vehicle.

The radioactive sources present a danger to persons only when they are in the area where the sources were scattered. The area is well guarded and an expert group of specialists from the Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, the Institute for Nuclear Research and the Nuclear Power Industry, the Ministry of the Environment, and the Civil Defense Department is at work there. The group conducted an inspection of the area last night and is continuing its work. Urgent measures have been taken to collect the radioactive sources and bury them, as well as to treat the area in which they were scattered.

The duty officer of the Civil Defense Department, Lieutenant Colonel Rangelov, states that the possibility is excluded of any radioactive contamination of the air or water outside the area of the plant.

We will follow the work of the expert group and keep our listeners informed. I will repeat once more: There is no reason to spoil the holiday.

NATO's General Eide Holds Talks With Officials

Discusses Membership With Zhelev

AU3004141692 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] On 30 April, President Zhelyu Zhelev received General Vigleik Eide, NATO Military Committee chairman. Welcoming the guest, President Zhelev said that the ever more frequent visits of NATO representatives to Bulgaria make us almost feel as a NATO member state, and stressed that he hopes that Bulgaria will be the first Eastern European country to become NATO member. This would further assert Bulgaria's role as a stabilizing factor in the Balkans, the president pointed out.

General Eide said that even without a formal membership for the time being, relations between NATO and Bulgaria are developing very well and our country takes part in various NATO programs. He expressed readiness to cooperate in more comprehensively integrating the Bulgarian defense industry in the conversion programs, and in encouraging Bulgaria's more active participation in the triangle scheme for rendering assistance to Eastern Europe.

Assesses Results of Meetings

AU3004181692 Sofia Khristo Botev Radio Network in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] On 30 April, at the end of his visit to Bulgaria, General Vigleik Eide, NATO Military Committee chairman, gave a news conference. He pointed out that he received thorough information on the state of the Bulgarian Army, the changes that are taking place in the Army, and the principles on which those changes are based.

General Eide and Colonel General Lyuben Petrov, commander of the Bulgarian Army General Staff, assessed the talks as frank and stressed that they were related not only to future military cooperation with NATO, but also with the situation in the Balkans. I think that contacts with Greece and Turkey at the military level correspond to the general efforts to strengthen security in Europe, Gen. Eide pointed out.

Col. Gen. Lyuben Petrov announced that a Bulgarian military working group is in Brussels. Together with the NATO Command it will prepare a specific program on cooperation with the Bulgarian Army.

Emphasizes Stability to Dimitrov

AU3004214792 Sofia BTA in English 1914 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Excerpt] Sofia, April 30 (BTA)—[Passage omitted] Prime Minister Filip Dimitrov met today with General Vigleik Eide and the delegation he led. The guests emphasized that they were mostly interested in and insisted on the stability of which a country could boast. Developments in the republics of the former Yugoslav Federation was high on the agenda. "The Union of Democratic Forces has always maintained that everything possible should be done to avoid bloodshed," Mr. Dimitrov stressed. "Back in July 1991 we called for the intervention of international structures in the settlement of the conflict. If this was done, many human lives could have probably been saved," he pointed out. "The recognition of the Republics was a way to avoid the bloodshed and we acted in this direction. Still, we realize that the position of little Bulgaria cannot be decisive," the prime minister said.

In reply General Eide stressed that in NATO there are stands in favour of more active peacemaking measures in one form or another in the emergence of a conflict situation. [passage omitted]

Dienstbier, Genscher Discuss Conflict Areas

AU3004141492 Prague CSTK in English 1248 GMT 28 Apr 92

[Text] Prague—After a meeting with German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher here today, his Czechoslovak counterpart Jiri Dienstbier told journalists that three CSCE countries—Germany, Sweden and Czechoslovakia—will push for the withdrawal of all regular and irregular armed units which do not belong to Bosnia-Hercegovina from this breakaway Yugoslav republic.

Dienstbier said Czechoslovakia is pushing for the CSCE-sponsored Nagorno-Karabakh peace conference to begin before the elections in Azerbaijan, scheduled for June 7.

After his meeting with Dienstbier, the German foreign minister left Prague for the United States.

Havel Satisfied With Results of South Korean Visit

AU3004142492 Prague CSTK in English 0907 GMT 28 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul—Speaking to journalists before leaving South Korea, Havel expressed satisfaction with his visit to Seoul, saying diplomatic relations between Czechoslovakia and South Korea have now been normalised.

Havel said he believed an agreement on investment protection and an agreement on preventing double taxation, both signed here yesterday, will help bring additional South Korean investments to Czechoslovakia. He added Czechoslovakia is interested in South Korean loans in support of South Korean investments in Czechoslovakia.

"We also held talks on two-way trade, and in this context we drew attention to the possibility of cooperation particularly in the region of Indochina", Havel said.

State Bank Governor Optimistic on Economic Prospects

AU3004143092 Prague CSTK in English 1208 GMT 28 Apr 92

[Text] Washington April 27 (CSTK correspondent)—"If privatisation of big industrial enterprises is successful, we can experience a big investment boom in Czechoslovakia in a very short time", Czechoslovak State Bank Governor-General Josef Tosovsky told CSTK today.

Tosovsky is currently in Washington attending a biannual session of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

He said he is "an optimist", as Czechoslovakia is increasingly attractive for foreign investors and banks. "We have sufficient economic potential, few debts, we have reached a good pace of economic reform... (foreign) capital will... hesitate whether to enter Russia and the republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) as the situation there is considerably uncertain", Tosovsky said.

He said he voiced reservations at a session of the IMF group chaired by Belgium about the pace with which the CIS republics are admitted to the IMF. He doubted whether these republics are ready for admission and financial aid.

According to Tosovsky, individual countries of the former Soviet bloc are being assessed with an ever greater polarity. "Earlier we were assessed as one whole, and no one knew Czechoslovakia is something different than Bulgaria. Then there appeared a bloc of three countries—Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and now there is another differentiation", Tosovsky said. "Due to political reasons in Poland, only two countries have remained, we and Hungary. Hungary has chosen a slow pace of (economic) reform while Czechoslovakia bets on radical reform", he said, adding that, however, "IMF experts carefully watch which of the two countries is more likely to succeed, and might be a model for the republics of the former Soviet Union".

Federal Assembly Adopts New Income Tax Law

AU3004142692 Prague CSTK in English 1835 GMT 28 Apr 92

[Text] Prague April 28 (CSTK)—The Czechoslovak parliament today adopted a new income tax law as proposed by the Federal Government after rejecting identical legislation one week ago.

Deputies of the centre-left Civic Movement (OH) and the rightist Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA) reversed their position in favour of the bill after calling on April 21 for the income tax on legal persons to be lowered from the government-proposed 45 to 40 percent.

The legislation was not supported by members of the social democratic and communist voting blocs.

Seven of eight amendments were rejected by the parliament, including suggestions for lower taxation on legal and physical persons and on agricultural plots of land.

Legislators also turned down an increase in the untaxed minimum income and the abolition of income tax on interest earned from savings accounts.

Last week Federal Deputy Premier and Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus told parliament that the 45 percent tax rate for legal persons would mean a significant and much-needed increase in profits for enterprises.

Also today, parliament adopted a government-proposed law on notary publics and real estate registration.

This legislation is part of a package of eight federal laws and three republic laws on the privatisation of notary publics and the creation of a new system for registering real estate. The package as a whole takes effect January 1, 1993.

Slovak Government Approves Report on Environment

LD0105101592 Prague Stanice Ceskoslovensko Radio Network in Czech 1200 GMT 27 Apr 92

[Text] At its meeting today, the Slovak Government approved a report on improving the poor state of the

environment. The report showed that despite numerous measures, the state of the environment in individual areas remains poor.

The Slovak Government also approved a report on the situation and degree of protection of classified material in Slovak central administration bodies and organizations.

The Slovak Government did not, however, adopt the proposal to introduce a law on psychology and the Slovak Chamber of Psychology.

Slovak Opposition Members in Presidium Increased

AU3004201892 Prague CSTK in English
1332 GMT 28 Apr 92

[Text] Bratislava April 28 (CSTK)—The Slovak parliament today decided to extend its Presidium from the present 21 to 26 members by four opposition deputies and one government coalition representative.

The Slovak Government coalition and the opposition are now equally represented in the Presidium (with 13 deputies each).

The decision to extend the Presidium came in reaction to criticism by Slovak opposition parties that the political structure of the parliament is insufficiently reflected in the Presidium.

New members include Jozef Moravcik—Movement For a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS), Ivan Hudec and Lubomir Fogas—both the Democratic Left Party (SDL - former communists), Pavol Boron—Slovak Christian Democratic Movement (SKDH, a breakaway faction of the Christian Democratic Movement - KDH) and Pal Csaky—Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement (MKDH).

Parliament Chairman Frantisek Miklosko described the extension of the Presidium as a system offering mutual control.

The Slovak Government coalition is constituted by Premier Jan Carnogursky's KDH, the Democratic Party (DS), the Civic Democratic Union (ODU) and the Hungarian Civic Party (MOS).

Spokesman Rejects Criticism of Official's Dismissal

AU3004143292 Prague CSTK in English
1926 GMT 28 Apr 92

[Text] Prague (CSTK)—Vladimir Zelezny, spokesman for the government of the Czech Republic, today responded to Federal Premier Marian Calfa's doubts about the dismissal of Jaroslav Muron, Czech deputy privatisation minister, in connection with accusations of Muron's involvement in a bribe.

Zelezny said that in the Czech Government, unlike the Federal Government, it is up to the individual ministries, not the cabinet as a whole, to name and dismiss deputy ministers.

ODU Opposes Debate on Slovak Sovereignty

LD0105123492 Prague CSTK in English
1620 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Bratislava April 30 (CSTK)—The Slovak movement "Civic Democratic Union" (ODU) disagrees with debating the declaration on Slovakia's sovereignty at the (current) 24th session of the Slovak parliament, the ODU said today.

In its statement the ODU says the declaration is not in accord with the valid Czechoslovak constitution, in which the clearly formulated sovereignty of the (Czech and Slovak) Republics correlates with the sovereignty of the federation.

"Before adopting a constitution (of the Slovak republic) and before declaration of (Slovakia's) sovereignty other than embedded in the current constitution, we have to ask citizens whether or not they want to live in a common state", says the statement.

The Slovak parliament decided on April 27 to include debate on a draft declaration on Slovakia's sovereignty in the agenda of its 24th session.

Support for Confederation Up 'Slightly' in Slovakia

LD2904201392 Prague CSTK in English
1706 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Prague April 29 (CSTK)—40 per cent of Czechs prefer a unitary Czechoslovak state, 34 per cent of Moravians stand for a federation of more than two members, and the number of Slovaks supporting a confederation or secession from Czecho-Slovakia is slightly increasing (28 and 19 per cent respectively).

This has been revealed by a public opinion poll conducted by the Institute for Public Opinion Research (IVVM) among 1,519 respondents on March 31 and April 7.

According to the poll, the number of people supporting separation of the two (Czech and Slovak) republics constituting the federation has slightly increased in the Czech republic in the past two months.

Almost half the population of the Czech republic (47 per the Czech republic) should be decided in a referendum on that territory.

Results of the poll:

	csfr	czech rep.	slovak rep.
Unitary State	30	37	15
Two-Member Federation	25	26	25
Federation of more than Two Members	17	22	8
Confederation	12	5	28
Independent States	11	7	19

Foreign Minister Views Relations With China

AU3004160892 Budapest UJ MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian 25 Apr 92 pp 1,3

[Interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Geza Jeszenszky by Peter G. Feher; place and date not given: "Geza Jeszenszky's Interview Before His Departure for Beijing—Relations Free of Ideology"]

[Text] Geza Jeszenszky is paying an official visit to China between 28 April and 4 May. He gave an interview to UJ MAGYARORSZAG on the goals of his visit. By way of an introduction, he said the following.

[Jeszenszky] China has the largest population in the world. We can easily say that it is a world power, and it is also a permanent member of the Security Council. Regardless of the fact that China's political system is radically different from the Hungarian and European democratic systems and from those overseas, it is a political factor and this has to be acknowledged by every country. For this very reason, it is essential for Hungary to have good relations with China. Not so long ago, peaceful coexistence of countries with different political systems was the slogan of detente. In the case of China, the whole world took a position of constructive cooperation.

I would like to add that it has long been my conviction that, in the case of countries professing a different philosophy to the majority of the world, we need to use the policy of coexistence—rather than a policy of isolation, except in extreme cases—which in the end may lead to success. In the case of China, there is no international political program on the agenda to break up its domestic political situation. China is an extremely pragmatic country. The irrational elements that even characterized our economy not so long ago are completely missing from China's economic policy. While it rejected a radical political change in a rather tragic form, China follows a policy of economic opening with varying speed but continuously. The other countries of the world are also trying to establish good economic relations with China. China has made certain gestures to establish good relations with the rest of the world; for example, it releases political prisoners. Following the change of our system, our task is also to improve bilateral relations free of ideology.

[Feher] Talking about the change of political system in Hungary in the past two years, to what extent did it influence our relations with China, which still calls itself socialist?

[Jeszenszky] The Chinese side acknowledged the change of regime, which was a result of the sovereign will of the Hungarian people. It respects it and has indicated that it is ready to develop relations. I must add that we follow the internationally accepted "one China" principle in our relations with Beijing. It is part of Hungary's important political goals to maintain good relations with the superpowers, including China. These countries have a determining role in preventing and settling the most important international issues and conflicts, including the ones directly affecting Hungary. We must see clearly that, although our governments have different sets of values—for example in the issues of human rights—this is not an obstacle to developing our relations. Although there was a temporary lull in bilateral relations after the Hungarian change of regime, it is very important that relations were never broken.

[Feher] In the new world political situation, Hungarian-Chinese relations obviously have to be placed on a different footing. Which issues is Hungary going to emphasize in the forthcoming period?

[Jeszenszky] Ideology has been removed from our relations and they have been placed on new footing, which means a new quality. For the aforementioned reasons, Hungary attaches great importance to political relations. I would like to mention that ministerial visits have become more frequent, legislators of the two countries have also met, and there is a continuous dialogue between the two foreign affairs ministries. Our two-year-long Security Council membership will provide new opportunities and channels for regular exchanges of views with Beijing. Hungary attributes exceptional importance to stimulating the temporarily low economic and trading relations. Both sides have the will to do this. We cannot ignore the dynamism of China's economic development in the past decade. This is one of the reasons I am to visit this Far Eastern country now. Through the reforms and policy of opening, the southern parts of China developed rapidly, and we are not far from the truth when we say that this region will probably soon catch up with the rapidly developing Far Eastern and Southeast Asian regions. Our foreign economic activities must make use of the opportunities hidden in this area.

[Feher] Because of the large geographical distance, the different business customs, and so on, Hungarian enterprises are not yet present on the Chinese market as much as would be desirable. Will you be discussing the issues of establishing closer economic links during your visit to Beijing?

[Jeszenszky] There are objective reasons for the fall in bilateral economic and trade links. For example, I would like to mention that we changed over to trade in free currency from the clearing system. We cannot neglect the fact that the two countries have different administrative systems. Nevertheless, we are both seeking new and modern ways of cooperation. One of the important and spectacular signs of this will be the official opening of the Chinese Trade Center in Budapest in May, which will be a center for the region. A large Chinese consignment store is also being planned. My forthcoming negotiations will provide an opportunity for exchanging views on how to stimulate economic relations. Naturally, Hungarian diplomacy is trying to contribute to this with its particular tools, but it is up to the relevant ministries to work out the actual state incentives. We are looking forward to

the coming session of the intergovernmental joint committee in Beijing where the Hungarian delegation will be led by Minister Bela Kadar.

[Feher] China is often criticized for violating human rights. In the various international forums, Hungary consistently takes a stand for the defense of human rights. Will you be touching upon this issue in your bilateral negotiations in Beijing?

[Jeszenszky] Hungary's stand on the issue of human rights is clear: This issue cannot be considered as a solely domestic issue. Hungary strongly supports the universal enforcement of human rights, be it in Transylvania, Vojvodina, or China. A free person in a free world is our philosophy and ideal. As I have already mentioned, our views differ, in fact, they are contrary in the issues of human rights and their interpretation. We also wish to discuss this issue during our talks in Beijing.

[Feher] Hungary has introduced a mandatory visa system for Chinese passports to curb illegal immigration. Beijing responded with the same for Hungarian passports. Will it be possible to find some kind of compromise in this issue during your visit?

[Jeszenszky] More precisely, the problem arose as the issue of migration emerged in Hungary in the last 12 to 18 months. This is a complex problem affecting the citizens of many nations and Chinese migration is only a part of it. The number of Chinese migrants is by no means the largest. Therefore, fundamentally, this is not a Hungarian-Chinese matter. The Hungarian side suspended the 1988 agreement on visa exemption in March 1992, after previous notification, and this measure does not apply to diplomatic and service passports. Applying the principle of reciprocity, naturally, the Chinese side took a similar step. At the beginning of April, Hungarian and Chinese experts held constructive talks on this issue in Beijing, and they actually managed to make a new and modified draft visa agreement. Essentially, only the technical issues are waiting to be resolved now and the agreement can soon be signed. I feel it necessary to emphasize that both sides treated the issue objectively, and it was not raised to the level of politics. I believe that this issue has been closed satisfactorily.

Army Faces Budget Cuts, Personnel Reductions

AU3004153692 Budapest TALLOZO in Hungarian 16 Apr 92 p 744

[Report by SOMOGYI HIRLAP Correspondent Zsolt Barna: "The Situation of the Hungarian Army Continues To Deteriorate"]

[Text] Major General Ambrus Preininger, commander of the Second Military District, informed the press in Kaposvar about the major tasks of the current training period and about the overall situation of the Hungarian Army, including the district command. In addition to the press, the heads of various political parties and major mass organizations also participated in the news conference.

The Second Military District covers five counties: Zala, Tolna, Baranya, Bacs-Kiskun, and Somogy. A current disadvantage it has is that some 570 kilometers of southern borders fall under the jurisdiction of this military district.

There has been a decrease in the number of Army garrisons lately, and considerable troop reorganizations and mergers have been carried out. Because of the increasing budget cuts, military exercises have only been carried out at "company" level since the fall of 1990.

A new defense strategy had to be worked out after the disbanding of the Warsaw Pact, and the new defense law to be submitted to Parliament soon will include this new defense strategy.

The Second Military District needs 2,500 professional soldiers, but only 1,900 positions of officers and warrant officers are currently filled. The biggest shortage of personnel is among company and platoon commanders. For example, at one of the most important strategic units, in Lenti in Zala county, out of 10 positions of warrant officers, only six positions are filled.

A total of 7,700 conscripts are serving in the Second Military District, including 3,994 who were drafted in February 1992. It is an alarming development that, mainly for health and social reasons, 565 soldiers have been discharged ahead of time. Among the conscripts, some 111 soldiers did not even graduate from elementary school, and 1,129 completed only eight classes. The number of college or university graduates is shamefully low: 12 soldiers. Some 78 percent of the conscripts are younger than 20: Neither their experience nor their physical condition are in line with the requirements.

Some 368 young soldiers were drafted into the Army with a "C" or "D" health grading. They cannot be used in the field or in active service, and they cannot be used for difficult tasks; however, the units had to accept them. The financial situation of the young conscripts is not rosy either. In addition to leaving family and children behind, many new conscripts also lose their jobs during their military service. They receive a total of 1,300 forints allotment a month and, in the best of conditions, they can only "pocket" 2,500 forints a month; at today's prices, this is barely enough for cigarettes. Statistics show that the parents support their drafted children with an average of 3-4,000 forints a month.

The district command is not wealthy either. Although the annual sum of 2.2 billion forints allocated from the budget seems to be large, more than half goes to wages and salaries. If this goes on, the carefully planned "telephone norms" will only last until the beginning of August. After that, they will either disconnect the telephones, or will have telephone conversations on credit.

Young officers and warrant officers have the worst wages, and more than one-third of these officers are living below the official subsistence level. Transfers often cause insoluble problems for these people, and the Army is unable to solve them either. Unemployment among the soldiers' relatives is increasing.

The Army barracks are run down, and conscripts are housed in conditions resembling those prevailing in the fifties. There is not much hope of renovating the halls housing 24-26 persons or the iron beds and the toilet facilities, however, because the maintenance budget only covers one quarter of the expenses that are justified technologically. Despite the increasingly deteriorating conditions, discipline seems to be improving. While the number of military crimes is decreasing, an increasing number of soldiers commit "legal crimes." Some five soldiers died during military service in 1991, compared with 10 such cases in 1990. Most of them committed suicide; carelessness was the second cause.

Ambrus Preininger also informed the press about the forced measures caused by the military situation in Croatia. These garrisons have been on the alert since August 1991. This means that, although they are prepared to disarm intruding diversionary troops or to tackle a possible conflict situation, they have not left their barracks on any occasion yet, with the exception of the radar troops deployed along the border. They have no direct contact with any of the belligerent sides, but they have experienced "increasingly arrogant intelligence methods."

People can often be seen taking pictures of various Hungarian positions from private cars with Yugoslav registration numbers, or openly seeking information from the local population. The state of alert represented 20 million forints additional costs for the district command in the past six months, but all this is insignificant compared with the additional costs of the Air Force.

Military, Political Bases for Security Viewed

AU3004171092 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 29 Apr 92 pp 1,4

[Interview with Laszlo Tolnay, security policy expert and chairman of the defense minister's advisory committee, by Irene Szabo; place and date not given: "Defense With Military and Political Guarantees—Should We Repay Evil With Kindness?"]

[Text] One year ago the Defense Ministry formulated the basic defense principles of the Hungarian Republic; however, as we learned recently, the latest principles have also been formulated now and they have been submitted to the president for study.

We do not yet know the date when Parliament will debate these principles, but one can presume that there will be a debate in the relevant committee as well, because the bill requires a two-thirds majority. The recent study formulated by Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] Deputy Lajos Horvath can be regarded as a herald of the expected debates. In his concept, Lajos Horvath speaks about the need to create a "qualitative advantage" for the Hungarian Army and a rapid deployment unit; he also speaks about the need to use missiles against missiles and chemical warheads against chemical warheads. What will the Hungarian Army be like? Will it be an offensive or defensive army? Will our neighbors have to fear our Armed Forces? We asked Laszlo Tolnay to answer these questions.

[Szabo] What is the difference between an offensive and a defensive army? What will our Army be like?

[Tolnay] The difference lies in the structure, equipment, and training of the Army. We clearly think in terms of a defensive structure, an army that carries out defensive tasks, all the more so because we do not have a concrete enemy envisioned. We do not place the military guarantees of our security above its political guarantees. The goal of our Armed Forces is to defend our sovereignty, and we only intend to back this up with arms.

[Szabo] What justified the reformulation of the basic defense principles?

[Tolnay] The Soviet Union was still in existence when we formulated our security policy and defense principles one year ago. There is no Soviet Union any more. Who thought then of the possibility of a civil war in the southern Slav area? We had to modify the aforementioned concept for such reasons too, but this does not mean a change in its basic principles.

[Szabo] Many people claim that, owing to a lack of new laws, the Hungarian Army is in a "floating" state; in addition, its technology is underdeveloped and it has lost its prestige. A series of practical measures have already been irreversibly taken while the basic documents to support them are missing.

[Tolnay] We are talking here about unavoidable forced measures connected with creating Hungary's independent defense and our current economic situation. Today, we can only count on the capacity we have inherited. I fully agree with Mr. Lajos Horvath that we are alone in this region and we must defend ourselves alone. We can do nothing else but accept the difficulties of this transitional period, namely the current situation and the need to create a new type of army and an efficient army; meanwhile, Parliament is also doing its job. The essence is clear: We need an army in order to prevent aggressive intentions. In my opinion, we are alone only if we think exclusively in terms of military solutions, and exclude political ones.

[Szabo] Mr. Lajos Horvath thinks that it is possible to overcome the quantitative shortage in our Army by supplying it with technical means that would guarantee our qualitative advantage so that, if necessary, we could also use arms.

[Tolnay] If an army strives for technological superiority, it will lead to a forced arms race on the part of the neighboring countries, and this can be dangerous. Nor do we follow the concept of using missiles against missiles and chemical warheads against chemical warheads. Although we need efficient defensive and preventive arms systems, we do not need weapons of mass destruction. If we are attacked, we will defend ourselves, but only then, and not before. The need for a rapid deployment army capable of carrying out counterstrikes in any direction is in line with our basic defense principles; however, I consider the size of the army to be exaggerated.

[Szabo] Lajos Horvath seems to name the areas from which Hungary could be attacked, and thus he violates the principle of security based on confidence. As it transpires from his study, he does not trust the agreements too much.

[Tolnay] I agree with Mr. Lajos Horvath that we can count on conflicts, and we must draw the necessary security policy consequences. But it does not even cross our minds to connect our defense concepts with the nationalism flaring up in Central and Eastern Europe because, in my opinion, this can be dealt with on a political level. Nor will we interfere militarily in a possible internal conflict threatening the Hungarian minorities living in the neighboring countries. We want to join every integration that contributes to Hungary's security. We believe in the guarantees provided by bilateral agreements and in the retentive force of military alliances. I must agree though with the conclusion that, at present, we can only expect reliable guarantees from the Hungarian Army. At the same time, our security has political guarantees that point beyond all this. For example, a center dealing with unusual military activity is operating within the CSCE, but we also receive guarantees via NATO and other military alliances in Europe (like the Western European Union). Naturally, these are peacetime guarantees. If Hungary is attacked, the Hungarian Army will have to respond.

[Szabo] Do citizens need to fear the Army these days?

[Tolnay] No, for several reasons. The essential thing is that the goal of the Hungarian Army is to defend our sovereignty and our borders, and our Constitution clearly states this goal. The Hungarian Army cannot be used for internal political goals.

Industry Minister Optimistic on Economy

AU3004164392 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Apr 92 p 6

[Interview with Industry and Trade Minister Ivan Szabo by Janos Rac in Debrecen on 25 April: "Privatization From Inside and Outside—An Interview in Debrecen on the Industrial Minister's Optimism"]

[Text] Ivan Szabo participated in the political forum of the Hungarian Democratic Forum in Nyiregyhaza on 24 April, and he gave a lecture at the request of the regional committee of the Hungarian Economic Chamber and the Hajdu-Bihar County local government in Debrecen on 25 April. He was interviewed following this lecture.

[Rac] At both a recent meeting in Balatonfured and now here in eastern Hungary, you voiced your optimism saying that the Hungarian economy may take an upward turn in the second half of 1992. On what do you base your optimism?

[Szabo] As regards the international economic environment, I base it on the fact that wherever one goes including the World Bank, the IMF, or the various small or large financial institutions, people speak about the Hungarian change of system with the highest terms. We are much further forward in establishing the legal and institutional framework of a market economy than the other former socialist countries. This is why the large amount of foreign capital is coming into the country, of which we can expect $2-2.5 billion only in this year. It comes from the nature of capital that eventually it starts to produce and to have profits. Just to mention one example, the Konnyufemmu [light metal factory] in Szekesfehervar will be developed into Europe's perhaps biggest aluminum industry center by an international concern that, in the meantime, is forced to lay off people in America, even though it is still expanding here. Of course, it probably is emphasizing operations here partly because it is much better off than it would be if it had to pay American or West European wages.

[Rac] The internal picture of the economy is much more refined. Industrial output at a low, unemployment at a high rate of increase....

[Szabo] ....and inflation at a lower rate of increase. It is most important to reduce this, and that has a price. If we pay it then a broad spectrum of society will have the chance to become owners. The current Hungarian miracle is that the population's savings are increasing while real earnings are decreasing, gasoline sales are not decreasing at all in spite of the higher prices, and the consumption of electric energy is also increasing by more than 30 percent. More than half of the property waiting to be privatized could be financed by the population's savings. But these savings will only move from the banks to production if it is worthwhile.

[Rac] Can the amount of bankruptcies that is coming to the surface now be attractive for either the foreign or the domestic investor?

[Szabo] No, it cannot, but the clearer situation of the economy after the settlements and proceedings can. According to preliminary calculations, a good 40 percent of companies and enterprises will get as far as declaring bankruptcy, and almost a third of these will certainly be liquidated. But even this does not mean that the site of the enterprises will be plowed under and covered in salt; it means that someone will buy the site and operate it with profitable production. Experts knew already 10

years ago that the enterprises collapsing now were unsuitable to function and they were only kept running by artificial respiration.

Gas Prices To Increase 1 May

LD3004135892 Budapest MTI in English 0918 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Budapest, April 30 (MTI-ECONEWS)—Petrol prices will rise by 4.60 forints a litre starting tomorrow, May 1.

As a result of an increase in the consumption tax and the introduction of environmental tax, a litre of 92-octane petrol will cost 64.60 forints, up from 60.00 forints, at Hungarian oil and gas company filling stations. The price of 98-octane petrol will rise from 63.00 to 67.60 forints per litre.

Unleaded petrol will go up by 4.40, to 65.40 forints, and diesel will go up from 38 to 40 forints.

1st Quarter Production Figures Published

AU2904091992 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Apr 92 pp 1,13

["V.I."-signed report: "First Quarter Results: Increasing Savings"]

[Text] In the first two months of 1992, output was down in all branches of industry, the population's incomes and savings considerably increased, and international tourism expanded, these are some of the findings in the latest report of the Central Statistical Office [KSH].

Savings continued to increase in the first quarter. As a result of the further decrease in the population's debts and the increased savings of financial institutions, the net level of savings reached 634.2 billion forints in March. The population's debts decreased by a total of 18 billion forints in the first quarter, which can be explained by the early repayment of former housing loans and with the cancellation of debts as permitted by legislation. The total amount of savings with financial institutions reached 821.8 billion forints in March. This resulted from the fact that deposits increased to 452.4 billion forints, including foreign currency deposits worth 138.6 billion forints, according to preliminary figures.

By the end of the quarter, the amount of stocks and shares increased to 174.6 billion forints, while the amount of cash further decreased to 194.8 billion forints.

The Engineering Industry's Output Fell by One-Half

In the first two months of 1992, industrial output did not continue to decrease—after the nadir in December 1991. The whole industrial output was worth 287.9 billion forints in January and February, which—using current prices—is 11.5 percent less than a year before. Due to the decreased production in 1991, the volume of production in the first two months was 21.5 percent less than in the first two months of 1991. Within this, the output of large enterprises fell by 27.5 percent, which was somewhat moderated by the improved performance of small organizations. Production decreased in all branches of industry. The engineering industry experienced the greatest drop, where production in the first two months was halved compared to the same time last year.

The volume of industrial sales decreased less than the production. Within this, domestic sales decreased more and exports decreased less, which points to the fact that the contracting domestic market forces entrepreneurs to look for new foreign markets.

Industrial enterprises included in the KSH data service employed 971,000 people in the first two months of 1992, which is 12.8 percent less than a year before. The industrial price index was 12.6 percent higher than in the first two months of 1991.

After many years of decrease, agricultural sales decreased by 18 percent in 1991, which was even more than before. The wholesale purchase of livestock fell by 30 percent and that of animal products fell by 10 percent compared to January-February 1991.

Out of the group providing data, the population's running monetary incomes were 253.4 billion forints, 21.4 percent more than in the first two months of 1991. Consumer prices increased by 27 percent in the same period. Some 46.3 percent of monetary incomes came from employment, which is 13.6 percent more than in January-February 1991.

In the first two months of 1992, the average gross pay of full-time employees of incorporated organizations that employ more than 50 people was 19,145 forints. The average level of pay was greatly exceeded by people employed in mining, the chemical industry, electric energy supply, and—to the largest extent—in financial activities and supplementary services.

In the first two months of 1992, an average of 277.8 billion forints cash was in circulation, which is more than 25 percent more than in the same period in 1991. The population's savings greatly increased. The increase was mainly in the form of shares and deposits, while the growth of foreign currency savings was less than a fifth of that in the first two months of 1991. The population's bank debts decreased again in 1992 but by a smaller amount than in 1991.

Retail trade sales amounted to 162.4 billion forints in January and February, which, using comparative prices, represents a 15-percent drop.

Christian Democrat Leader on Party's Future

AU3004155292 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Apr 92 p 5

["O.Z."-signed interview with Miklos Palos, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic People's Party

and political state secretary of the Prime Minister's Office; place and date not given: "The KDNP Will Be a Determining Force"]

[Excerpts] The Christian Democratic People's Party [KDNP] is to hold its first national congress in Godollo on 24-26 April. We interviewed Miklos Palos on the goals of the party. [passage omitted]

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] Are your principles the same as the principles of the Western Christian democratic parties, or is there a particular Hungarian model?

[Palos] There is no Hungarian model and we do not want to establish a Hungarian value system because it is not needed. If we by chance took this road, we would be on the wrong track. Christian democracy played an enormous role in the development of Europe after the World War II, and enabled the completely destroyed continent to be rebuilt both in a physical and a spiritual sense. We want to join this Christian democracy based on European traditions, where the essence is to make the modern world Christian again and Christianity modern again. [passage omitted]

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] In your view, how big a share of political power is the KDNP going to have?

[Palos] My cautious optimism says that our party will have to be reckoned with as a considerable political party in the coming decades. We will have many more members in Parliament than today. This will happen as early as the 1994 elections and, in my view, Christian democracy will grow into a decisive political force in 1998. According to some predictions, the small parties will gain ground in the 1994 elections, and it will be impossible for the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] to have 165 deputies or for the liberals to have 92.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] The KDNP declares itself as a centrist party. Therefore, it logically follows that it distances itself from extremism. At the same time, how can your 22 parliamentary representatives—if they can—dampen the sometimes very right-wing tone of government circles?

[Palos] The fact that we place our party in the center will probably be given great emphasis at our congress. We would immediately become isolated and lose our voters if we gave any ground to extremist views in the KDNP. Our more adamant politics does not mean a move toward extreme directions; we only removed our grayness through this. We would lose our essence if we changed. We are supported by people in the provinces and the masses of ordinary people who have ideals and do not want to give them up. [passage omitted]

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] In the past, it was suggested by a number of people that the MDF wanted to incorporate the KDNP. Current tendencies, however, point in the opposite direction because the KDNP membership is increasing fast while that of the MDF is dwindling. In the eventuality of the collapse of the MDF, will the KDNP take on the values that it is able to accept?

[Palos] I did not notice the MDF's intentions to incorporate us, but I did notice something that also shows [Prime Minister] Jozsef Antall's wisdom, namely that the coalition is not a real coalition without the KDNP's participation. He never made any attempts to merge us in the MDF, although the MDF does actually have a Christian democratic wing. If the MDF did disintegrate precisely because of its many-sided nature, I am certain that the Christian democratic wing would join us.

Former Soviet Nuclear Shelter Opened to Public

AU3004142792 Budapest MTI in English 1907 GMT 28 Apr 92

[Text] Budapest, 28 April (MTI)—A labyrinth of nuclear-safe underground headquarters which formerly belonged to the Soviet Army was opened to journalists and visitors in the village of Nagytevele, west Hungary.

Earlier, the area was strictly protected from the public.

The shelter was to be opened in 1993, but increasing calls from the local population induced Parliamentary Deputy Laszlo Kover of the Federation of Young Democrats to press for environmental tests.

The outcome of investigations, which began in 1991, did not justify the fears since the level of hydrocarbon pollution remained within permissible limits.

The director of the Institute of Environmental Management stressed that no hazardous waste depot should be built near the shelter located on Transdanubia's most important water reserves.

The Nagytevele underground base is only one of the more than 7,000 facilities built by Soviet troops stationed in Hungary which are now useless, without any plans for utilization.

The value of damage in their vicinity exceeds 60,000 million forints, and tests are still in progress.

The shelter will be open to the public on Tuesday and Wednesday, after which all of its entrances will again be locked. Interested people can see a video film about the 4,000-square-metre shelter, built with 3,000 cubic metres of concrete.

Survey Shows 74,000 Drug Abusers Jan 92

AU3004165892 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 29 Apr 92 p 5

["boros"-signed report: "The Number of Drug Abusers Is 74,000—Glue-Sniffing Is in 'Fashion' Again"]

[Text] A roundtable conference named "The Strategy of Drug Prevention in Schools" was organized by the Drug-Prevention Methodology Center and Out-Patient

Clinic and the Association for the Prevention of Addiction Related Illnesses, with the support of the Drug Foundation.

In his introductory words, Jozsef Gerevich, leader of the Drug Clinic, said that today it was a bitter reality that the use of drugs was present in the everyday life of the country, but at the same time he welcomed the fact that there were some positive results in prevention as a result of the activities of certain church and secular organizations. He also said that, within the framework of the drug program started in 1987, it was only possible to fight against drug abuse using an interdisciplinary basis and methods.

Sociologist Eva Bacskai presented some astonishing statistics to the public. According to the findings of a full survey carried out with the help of general practitioners, in 1990 the number of people dependent on drugs was 27,000. After assessing the January 1992 statistics, the number of drug-users was found to be 74,000 and this is probably only the lower limit of the actual number. According to the surveys, some 85 percent of schools had young people who smoked, 67 percent had underage alcohol-users, and 10 percent had young people who used drugs. As a basic principle of prevention, she emphasized that no one should be left alone with his addiction problem, and everyone who can play a role in prevention should be involved in the work.

Geza Saska, chairman of Education Committee of Budapest Local Government, chiefly directed attention to having to provide an example to youth, and sincere people who can be trusted should participate in the work. He said that the current work was done in great detail and the results would only appear in five to 10 years. Karoly Gaspar, member of the Child and Youth Protection Department of the Budapest Local Government, said that glue sniffing was gaining ground again, and the use of hard drugs was an increasing problem. He also called the audience's attention to having to incorporate the prevention program in the national curriculum.

Walesa Dismisses Administrative Court President

LD3004211692 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] President Lech Walesa recalled Adam Zielinski from his post as president of the Supreme Administrative Court. In a letter to Professor Zielinski, the president thanked him for his many years of dedicated work in the post. The judges of the Supreme Administrative Court, who have the right to express their views on the appointment to the post of the court's president, voted on 25 April against the dismissal of Professor Zielinski.

Olszewski, Farmers' Unions Discuss Rural Problems

LD3004224392 Warsaw PAP in English 1218 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Warsaw, April 30—Prime Minister Jan Olszewski received here on Thursday [30 April] representatives of the Private Farmers Solidarity Union, the National Union of Farmers, farmers' circles and organisations and the Farm Workers Trade Union Federation to express his readiness to cooperate with them.

Marcin Gugulski, the government press spokesman, said that participants in the meeting thouroughly discussed Polish rural problems and the situation in farmers' unions.

"The prime minister will talk to representatives of all the groups of workers and farmers although negotiations are not possible in case of any illegal activity on their part," he added.

"This meeting goes to show that there is a good prospect for cooperation, especially after the government's recent decisions. The agricultural policy will remain one of the most important problems to be dealt with by the government, since it is vital to the future of our country," ended Gugulski.

Olszewski Unable To Attend Commemoration March

LD3004223992 Warsaw PAP in English 2315 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Warsaw, April 29—Prime Minister Jan Olszewski met here Wednesday [29 April] with Avraham Hirschson, organizer of the March of the Living, an event commemorating millions of Jews killed in the Nazi death camp of Auschwitz. The march will take place Thursday [30 April].

Olszewski told reporters after the meeting that because of the complicated internal situation he would not be able to attend the ceremonies Thursday. He also briefed them on the contents of a message he addressed to the participants in the march.

The message emphasizes the seven centuries of common history of Jews and Poles in the Polish lands. Poland had never attempted to expel Jews or deprive them of their religion, tradition or nationality.

The tragedy of holocaust which occurred chiefly in Polish territory and common struggle against Nazi barbarity are the two remaining leitmotives of the message.

Asked about anti-Semitism in Poland, Olszewski said that although its scale was minimal, nevertheless the phenomenon aroused anxiety because it affected chiefly young people who, as Olszewski said, "evidently have not been taught about what happened with Polish Jews in World War 2."

Avraham Hirschson expressed his satisfaction with the talk he had with the prime minister. "Mr. Olszewski agreed to hold another meeting with us to prepare a programme of cooperation for the coming years," he added.

On the eve of the Israeli Day of Holocaust and Heroism, the Polish-Israeli Friendship Society held commemorative ceremonies in Warsaw under the honorary patronage of the minister of education.

The first part of the ceremonies took place at the monument to the Warsaw Ghetto heroes. The participants, including 600 young Israelis, were addressed by Israeli Ambassador to Poland Meron Gordon.

The second part of the celebrations was held at the monument to the Warsaw uprising of 1944. The main speaker was the mayor of Warsaw Stanislaw Wyganowski.

On behalf of President Lech Walesa tribute was paid to Poles and Jews killed in the Second World War. Present were many ambassadors accredited in Warsaw.

Also Wednesday, several hundred young Jews from many countries paid tribute to their compatriots murdered by the Nazis in the Majdanek death camp near Lublin.

Aide Contends Olszewski Will Not Resign

LD0105085492 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 0500 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] I do not think that Prime Minister Jan Olszewski will resign. There are not sufficient premises for this, and it would be a step toward anarchy, the prime minister's aide, Lech Dymarski, said in an interview on Polish television. In his opinion, the coalition talks broke down on the issue of top jobs in the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Dymarski also said that President Lech Walesa cannot expect that the government will transfer direct supremacy over the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to him because this lies outside the government's competences. The division of power can only be done by parliament.

Committee Set Up To Consider European Agreement

LD0105081092 Warsaw PAP in English 1442 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Warsaw, April 30—The Senate (upper house) set up Thursday [30 April] an extraordinary committee for

considering the ratification of the association agreement between Poland and European communities.

The seniors' convention proposed Senator Krzysztof Pawlowski as chairman of the committee made up of represenatives of six permanent Senate committees.

The committee will analyse the impact of the association on Polish law, economy and social issues and prepare a motion on the Senate's stand towards the ratification of the association agreement.

The ratification bill is to be considered by the Sejm (lower house) on May 8.

Solidarity Presidium Discusses Protest Outcome

LD3004211192 Warsaw PAP in English 2250 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Gdansk, Koszalin, April 29—The presidium of the Solidarity national commission gathered here on Wednesday [29 April] to discuss the outcome of a 70,000 strong protest march staged by the union in downtown Warsaw on April 24.

In a statement issued after the meeting Solidarity authorities stressed that the union is an organization independent from any structures of power and it will not allow any political forces or centres of authority to take advantage of Solidarity's actions in pursuing their own particular interests.

Expressing thanks to Solidarity members and supporters for their participation in the protest march the union's presidium simultaneously pointed out that declarations maintaining that the protesters were "the president's army" represented a private view of some persons and not the stand of the whole union.

The Solidarity presidium also discussed today preparations for the union's national congress to be held in Gdansk shortly.

Meanwhile, members of Solidarity's chapter in Slupsk Wednesday staged a march of protest against high unemployment in the region.

In a petition handed to Slupsk governor the protesters pointed to the wrong moves taken by the town and province authorities in regard to price and rent hikes as well as wasteful privatization. They also demanded that people guilty of economic swindles be punished.

OPZZ Opposes Government Social Policy Changes

LD3004212392 Warsaw PAP in English 2302 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Warsaw, April 29—The All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) announced here Wednesday [29 April] that in the debate on the final shape of the budget law it would demand the conclusion of a social pact guaranteeing a certain social minimum for the next three years.

"We cannot accept temporary solutions," OPZZ Deputy Chairman Stanislaw Wisniewski declared. He added that the OPZZ Presidium would come out against government-proposed bills on changes in the social policy, prepared without consultations with trade unions, and would demand negotiations on the future shape of that policy.

Wisniewski also announced the OPZZ planned to organize shortly centres for assistance to the unemployed, offering legal advice, training and help in finding a job.

Radio, Television Fees To Increase 1 May

LD3004181792 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 1515 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] As of 1 May, we shall be paying 60,000 zlotys every two months for the use of our radios and televisions, and 11,500 zlotys for the use of a radio alone.

As of 4 May, the Polonez Caro, in its basic version with a Citroen engine, will cost 124 million zlotys.

Poll Gathers Opinions on Government Workings

LD3004152392 Warsaw PAP in English 2247 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Warsaw, April 29—Fifty-two percent of those polled by the CBOS public opinion research centre said they believed the president should have greater influence on the work of the cabinet. 16 percent thought presidential influence should be smaller than it is now. 24 percent had no opinion on the issue.

However, asked who should have greater say in matters related to the armed forces and defense, more people pointed to the cabinet (43 percent) than to the president (30 percent).

Also, more of the polled pointed to the cabinet than to the president when asked about whose influence should be increased on matters related to internal security and foreign policy. The percentages were as follows: 54 and 19 (security), and 56 and 19 (foreign policy).

In a poll conducted by CBOS on April 22-26, 44 percent of the respondents said the broadening of government coalition was not purposeful in Poland's present situation. 31 percent thought the opposite.

The majority of the polled (53 percent) could not say who was right in the dispute over Defense Minister Jan Parys's activities.

Iliescu Visits Iasi, Comments on Another Term

AU3004215992 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2006 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 30/4/1992—"The monarchy is an undemocratic institution", President Iliescu said during his visit to Iasi County." Certainly, there are states that have retained these historical remains the role of which has been very much diminished. However, we think such a non-functional and anachronistic institution would be too great a luxury for Romania at the end of the 20th century".

On the possibility to run for another term, Mr. Iliescu said "I haven't made up my mind yet to run. My visit to Iasi is part of a programme I set to myself to go to all the counties during my two-year term".

Prime Minister Stolojan Explains New Prices

AU3004212492 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Statement by Prime Minister Theodor Stolojan in the television studio in Bucharest—live]

[Text] Consistently continuing the reform, the government will begin to apply the first stage of a program that is going to take approximately two years and whereby subsidies for basic foodstuffs, energy, fuel, and transport season tickets will finally be eliminated. This program is correlated with the gradual transition from the social protection of the entire population to the social protection of those groups of people who are at a disadvantage. It is also correlated with compensation measures to counteract the effects of increased prices on employees, unemployed, pensioners, and on the recipients of various forms of social benefits.

This is the first stage of the application of this program: the 25 percent reduction of subsidies coupled with appropriate money compensations. This is an unpleasant measure that cannot be avoided. As I also emphasized in the report, which I presented in parliament on 23 April, we cannot avoid such measures for at least three reasons: First, because a very great discrepancy has been created between the prices paid by the population and the costs of economic enterprises plus a minimum profit. For example, in the case of electricity this discrepancy is between 0.65 lei kilowatts per hour [kwh] and 12.70 lei kwh; fuel bricks between 930 per tonne and 14,090 per tonne; powdered milk between 78 lei per kilogram and 274 lei per kilogram.

Second, social protection on the basis of subsidized products becomes more and more unjust and inefficient and favors profiteering and corruption and even taking subsidized products out of the country. Third, entire sub-branches of the economy depend on the state budget—for instance the meat, sugar, edible oil, and other industries, something that affects the autonomy and administration of trade companies in such sub-branches.

This first stage, namely the 25 percent cut of subsidies and the increase in prices and in money compensations is the most difficult of the four stages which we will go through in the next two years. We have to separate the products for which monetary compensation will be granted to employees, unemployed, pensioners, and the other recipients of social benefits such as meat, milk, sugar, edible oil, electricity, and so forth from the products and services that are granted only to certain groups of the population: such as in the case of exercise books—pupils and students; in the case of intercity transportation on the basis of season tickets—pupils, students, and employees. This also means the initiation of certain programs meant for certain groups of people. At the same time, the difficulties of this first stage also exist in the fact that we have to eliminate the anomaly created in the case of meat where, because of subsidies for live animals, we actually reached a situation in which the very consumption of meat in restaurants was subsidized. The elimination of this subsidy leads to a change in the prices of meat and meat products during this stage, that is, not only in the case of a few varieties of meat and meat products as will happen in the coming stages.

From the point of view of the modification of prices and of granting compensations to counteract the effects of increased prices, we can distinguish between four categories of products and services. The first group are those products for which 25 percent reduced subsidies will be maintained, and to counteract the effect of increased prices, a 100-percent compensation will be granted to families toward their budget expenses. With your permission, I would like to quote a few examples. They are actually displayed on your television screens; however I would like to provide some details. Thus, a normal 500-gram white bread loaf: The current price paid by the population is 8 lei a loaf; the price without subsidies, which you cannot see on your screens, is 24 lei. The price in May 1992 is 12 lei, that is 8 lei plus 25 percent of 24 lei.

In the case of bulk refined sugar—lei per kilogram: The current price paid by the population is 32 lei; the price without subsidies is 96 lei, and the price beginning May 1992, which will be paid by the population is 48 lei. In the case of refined sunflower oil: current price 40 lei per liter, the price without subsidies is 108 lei, and the price beginning in May is 57 lei. In the case of 80-percent fat butter: a 200-gram bar—current price 25 lei; the price without subsidies 125 lei and the price that will continue to be subsidized in May amounts to 50 lei.

In the case of fire wood per tonne: current price 580 lei, the price without subsidies 7,260 lei, the price that continues to be subsidized beginning May is 2,250 lei. There is also electricity: current price for one kwh 0.65 lei; the price without subsidies 12.70 per kwh, the price that has to be paid in May 3.70 lei per kwh. I would also like to quote a few examples that are not displayed on your screens. Second-quality fat pork—current price per kilogram 105 lei; price without subsidies 220 lei; the price that will be paid in May and will continue to be

subsidized, 134 lei per kilogram. At the same time, in the case of gas cylinders: current price per cylinder 35 lei; price without subsidies 495 lei per cylinder; and the price that will be paid in May and will continue to be subsidized 150 lei per cylinder.

A one-line public transportation season ticket in Bucharest that currently costs 75 lei per month and whose unsubsidized price, or better said unsubsidized fee, is 775 lei, will cost 250 lei, which is the subsidized price that will be paid from now on.

The second category of products we identify as school supplies; For these products no subsidy will be paid to the producer as of May 1992; however, students and pupils will be granted a 100-percent compensation, through an allocation paid by educational institutions, the way, for example, in which a scholarship is also granted; this allocation will be granted either at the beginning of the school year or the middle of the year, and in the next days the Ministry of Education and Science together with the Ministry of Economy and Finance will establish the procedure of granting this compensation to those pupils and students who are enrolled in schools. For example, a 48-page lined exercise notebook: The current price paid by the population is 14 lei; the price without subsidy, the way it will appear in stores is 47 lei. A 100-page student notebook that currently costs 40 lei, will appear in the store with a price of 155 lei. As I have already mentioned, as far as these products are concerned, pupils and students will receive compensation from the school in which they are enrolled.

Such a policy that we have adopted here takes into consideration the fact that people take these exercise notebooks abroad and commercial companies also buy them in shops, which in practical terms means that these products do not reach only those for whom the protection is provided.

We will continue to distribute schoolbooks free of charge to students through their schools.

The third group represents products and services whose current prices will not change. Here we are talking about prosthesis and orthopedic products, rents for state-owned dwellings, and nursery and kindergarten fees, which will be virtually unchanged because only the salary ceiling will be moved, and in accordance with this various taxes will be paid.

The last group of products, whose prices should not have been changed as a result of the application of this measure, but whose prices will still be changed because, as I have already mentioned, there is this anomaly that has been created regarding the current subsidy of live animals, represents, as you probably guessed, meat and meat products. In this case, to counteract the effect of increased prices, a 100-percent compensation will be granted to families toward their budget expenses. Here are a few examples: first quality beef: current price 339 lei per kilogram, the new price will be 526 lei; first quality fat pork costs 267 lei per kilogram, the new price will be 357 lei; the current price of first quality lean pork is 340 lei per kilogram, the new price will be 439 lei per kilogram; the current price of 1 kilogram of Italian salami is 425 lei, the new price will be 585 lei; smoked pork sausage costs 500 lei per kilogram, the new price will be 660 lei; the current price of smoked pork ribs is 203 lei per kilogram, the new price will be 305 lei. These are a few examples of products, but virtually the entire range of meat and meat products will have new basic prices, and the state-owned units will have to sell them within the limits of those prices; likewise, those who buy the products of those units for the purpose of reselling them, will have to do it, to a certain extent, within the limits of those prices.

The government will take special measures to control production, the flow of production, and sales of subsidized products and to control the observance of the maximum price ceiling also in the case of the other products whose prices will be changed.

In accordance with this modification of prices, by reducing subsidies and establishing the money compensation, and by taking into consideration the price estimates for the May-August 1992 period, the increase of salaries and pensions will be as follows: the average salary will increase by 3,240 lei, and this increase includes the following: 1,790 lei represents 100-percent compensation for the effects of the increased prices through the cut of subsidies starting May 1992; 1,450 lei represents the indexation in a proportion of 50 percent of the general price increase envisaged for the May-August 1992 period. Under these conditions, the minimum salary in economy will increase from 9,150 lei to 11,200 lei, that is by 2,050 lei. The average age and length of service pension will increase by 1,638 lei. The minimum age and length of service pension will increase by 1,570 lei, thus it becomes 7,630 instead of 6,060 lei, the current pension. Other pensions, social protection, allowances for collective consumption [consum colectiv], and other funds will increase in the same way.

The government believes that the country's citizens, the political forces, trade unions, and the other forces in our society will support the implementation of the present measures.

Nastase Makes Statement Upon Return From Geneva

AU3004215692 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1945 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 30/4/1992—At his arrival from Switzerland, which he visited at the invitation of Rene Felber, president of the Swiss Confederation, head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the Romanian Foreign Minister, Adrian Nastase made a statement on "the declaration in intentions on cooperation between the Romanian Government and the government of the Swiss Confederation", signed during this visit. The document, mentioned Mr. Nastase, expresses the will for cooperation in various fields of the political,

economic and social life, on exchanges of information regarding the functioning of the systems operating in the two countries, Switzerland's readiness to back Romania in its transition to the market economy and to contribute to its restructuring.

"On the basis of this declaration of intentions we must put various ways of cooperation to work, have frequent contacts at the level of ministries. Two important accords are going to be signed in the weeks to come, on guaranteeing investments and avoiding double taxation. The way will be also important in which we shall succeed to benefit from the programme of economic assistance Switzerland has established for the East-European countries, totalling 800 million Swiss francs", mentioned Foreign Minister Nastase.

He added that the interviews he had with Swiss businessmen had proved that they were particularly interested to come to Romania. "I think the interest in investing in Romania is very serious and I have a feeling that Romania's image begins to switch for the better", said Mr. Nastase.

The Romanian foreign minister also spoke about the contacts he had with a number of leaders of international bodies based in Geneva. "It is very important for us to explain in this period the way we regard our own identity, added Mr. Nastase. I underlined in my expose at the graduate institute of international studies in Geneva that Romania lies in Central Europe, and in no other part of Europe. The explanation is geographical, cultural, even geopolitical. That idea must be insisted on, in order not to let Berlin's wall to be relocated somewhere else within Europe".

Yugoslavia Trade 'Tops by Far' Previous Years

AU3004205092 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1331 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 30/4/1992—"I am pleased that even last year, in conditions that were mighty difficult both for Romania and Yugoslavia, our goods exchanges and collaboration generally, grew," states to business newspaper BURSA [Stock Exchange] Djordje Koncar [spelling as received], economic adviser at Yugoslavia's embassy in Bucharest. "So," he added, "in 1991, the overall value of the bilateral commercial exchanges stood at 440 million dollars, which tops by far the volume of exchanges of previous years, which averaged 300 million dollars." The diplomat shows that his country's exports to Romania were worth 269 million dollars last year and the imports 171 million dollars, plus services worth 20 million dollars, and other works worth 30 million dollars, which rounds off the global value of the bilateral economic exchanges to 500 million dollars. "We think it is a good result, but still below the actual possibilities and not up to the interests of the two economies," Djordje Koncar adds.

Referring then to the cooperation actions, he expresses his view that "the long-term cooperation in production and technology should function better. Sure, important steps were taken toward cooperation ventures in the agrarian-industrial and machine-building sectors," he shows, mentioning in this connection the contracts between the Belgrade farm combine and the Braila combine, the negotiations under way on the setting up of a joint enterprise to make motor cultivators and of an enterprise to produce insulin. In tourism, which offers big opportunities, progress cannot be in the absence of fit infrastructures. The commercial adviser also mentions that the setting up of a free industrial zone by the Romanian-Yugoslav frontier, near Timisoara, is under consideration, and of another free zone on the Black Sea coast, and assesses that the enforcement of the agreements concluded should be sped up, especially, of the understandings between presidents Iliescu and Milosevic. "The promising prospect of the fertile economic collaboration obliges us to be more active," Djordje Koncar concludes.

EC Explains Withdrawal of Observer From East

LD3004170592 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG)—The European Community observer mission in Yugoslavia decided "to temporarily withdraw observers from Tuzla, Banja Luka, and Bihac because the security situation has deteriorated in these areas." Michael Chandler, head of the Belgrade regional center of the EC mission, explained today in a statement that "teams will return to the main headquarters, which will deal with increasingly uncertain and abnormal conditions under which these teams operate." The statement says "these teams have recently been denied the freedom of movement (including check points at which it is not clear who is in power), and lately there have been incidents where the physical safety of our observers was seriously brought into question." He then added: "In one of these incidents, a mortar shell destroyed an EC observer vehicle, and in another, citizens attacked an observer."

"The EC observer mission is resolute to continue its activities in all crisis areas," the statement says. "The mission hopes that it will be able to continue soon its activities in war-torn areas, but this could happen only when all parties playing a role in Bosnia cooperate."

Will Recognize 'Only One' Border

LD3004171392 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1558 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Lisbon, April 30 (TANJUG)—The European Community (E.C.) will never recognize any single independent state within Bosnia-Hercegovina, said Portuguese diplomat and president of the Conference on Multi-Ethnic Bosnia-Hercegovina Jose Cutilheiro today. Cutilheiro said that the E.C. strongly insisted on the stand that Bosnia-Hercegovina as an independent state could have only one internationally recognized border within whose framework live its three ethnic communities—the Serbs, Croats and Moslems.

Cutilheiro made this statement in Lisbon where the E.C.-brokered Conference on Bosnia-Hercegovina continued today with the representatives of the three national parties trying to find a solution for the republic's future constitutional status. Inter-ethnic conflicts have raged in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina for the last three weeks.

Cutilheiro did not wish to say anything about the contents of the negotiations. He only said that a "preliminary project" for the resolving of issues in Bosnia-Hercegovina which foresees the setting up of three constituent units in the republic was being discussed. The conference continued today in seperate negotiations between Cutilheiro and the three national delegations. There have been no bilateral meetings between them yet, nor has Cutilheiro called a plenary session.

"It is too early," Cutilheiro told reporters. "Once we have something to work on, it will be easy to bring them to the same table," said Cutilheiro.

Observer circles in Lisbon believe that today's joining of the negotiations by Moslem leader Alija Izetbegovic who arrrived in Lisbon yesterday after a three-day delay, could help move the negotiations from their present standstill. This is substantiated by two statements Izetbegovic made on his arrival in Lisbon, namely, that he believed that "some kind" of an agreement would be achieved, and that he agreed to discuss the drawing of territorial boundaries between the national communities in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Austria 'Turning Back' Refugees Without Visas

LD0105082792 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1417 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Vienna, April 30 (TANJUG)—Austria and Germany have been turning back from their borders refugees from the war-stricken former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina unless they have a visa or enough money to support themselves during their stay in the two countries, Austrian radio reported today. Austrian radio carried a statement of a senior border official in Spielfeld, who confirmed that Austria has over the past few days turned back from the Austrian-Slovene border around one thousand Bosnia-Hercegovina citizens. All of them wanted to reach Germany via Austria.

The official explained that Germany has suddenly introduced visas for Bosnia-Hercegovina citizens. German authorities are turning back all those without visas to Austria. "We were instructed by the Ministry of the Interior in Vienna to also turn back all Bosnia-Hercegovina citizens without German visas or enough money to support themselves abroad", the Austrian official said in his interview to the state radio's "Noon Journal".

The Austrian border authorities are, however, making exceptions of those who declare themselves as political refugees. These people are accepted and, after an enquiry, are either approved or refused the status of a refugee.

Internal Minister Franz Loeschnak yesterday said that around 70-80 foreign citizens seeking asylum arrive to Austria every day. Around 50 of them are citizens of former Yugoslav republics, he added. There are currently 12,000 persons seeking asylum in Austria. Half of them (5,960) are Yugoslavs.

Presidency Ready To Negotiate Status of JNA

LD3004160492 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 30 Apr (TANJUG)—The Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, which representatives of the Serbian people have left, today sent a reply to General Blagoje Adzic expressing readiness to start intensive

talks about the current problems regarding the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] and its status following international recognition of this republic. The rump Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency proposes—as stated at today's news conference—that General Adzic name a group of negotiators who will conduct talks in Sarajevo and in the presence of EC observers. At the news conference, Colonel Stjepan Siber, deputy commander of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Territorial Defense, commented on remarks made yesterday by General Kukanjac, commander of the Second Military District. Siber denied information that about 80 percent of JNA members on the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina come from this republic. He claimed that only 20 percent of JNA members are from Bosnia-Hercegovina. [passage omitted]

Krajina Plans To Declare Republic

LD3004135792 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG)—Vinko Stupar, president of the Serbian National Council for Bosnian Krajina, today announced a plan to set up the Republic of Bosnian Krajina [Republika Bosanske Krajine] in response to, as he claimed, the failure to implement the idea of a Serbian Bosnia-Hercegovina.

At a press conference in Belgrade, Stupar said that it has only now become obvious what a mistake it was to "thwart" the formation of a constitutive assembly back in February when the Republic of Bosnian Krajina was to have been proclaimed. In Stupar's view, this move did not have the approval of the leadership of the Serbian Democratic Party [Srpska Demokratska Stranka] and of Dr. Radovan Karadzic.

The formation of the new republic is necessary in light of indications that Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia will enter into a confederal relationship, Stupar said, adding that contacts regarding unification with Serbian Krajina [in Croatia] were more frequent while Milan Babic was president there. Speaking at the same press conference, Bozidar Bojanic, chairman of the Banjaluka-based Serbian Democratic Union-Fatherland Front, said that an ethnic border will have to be drawn with Croats while his message to the Muslims is to "change their flag-bearer" and to start planning for coexistence with Serbs. He welcomed the creation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, describing it as an opportunity for Bosnian Krajina to join it as a Serbian ethnic entity.

Bosnian Krajina will be a civil state covering a planned territory of 27 Krajina municipalities or 17,654 square kilometers with a population of almost 1.2 million. The percentage of Serbs in this state unit (67 percent) would be higher than the percentage of Serbs in Serbia itself. According to Stupar, "There is a feeling that Muslims in Bosnian Krajina would accept this new republic."

Pelivan Discusses Draft Government Program

AU3004222192 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Statement by Jure Pelivan, prime minister-designate of the Government of Bosnia-Hercegovina, on the occasion of the publication of the latest draft program of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Government; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] The first goal is an unconditioned stoppage of all war conflicts and blockades and establishment of peace in the region of the entire republic.

The second task will be to urgently make it possible for the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly to carry out its normal work. This should include an active organization to work on the future political setup and the internal setup of Bosnia-Hercegovina with the full participation of all deputies' caucuses, that is, all deputies, and a certain influence of these political structures in the republic.

The third aim of this program if for the government to take on itself the obligation to carry out all preparations—as required by law and the Constitution—for new parliamentary elections by the end of this year at the latest. Principled agreement on this has been reached with the parties with which I talks and within the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency.

The fourth priority task of the government would be to ensure the coordination of state organ activities with other institutions of the system with a view to gradually normalizing the functions of the legal system and to revitalizing economic, social, and humanitarian activities along with possible international help and cooperation.

The fifth aim would be for the government to urgently begin to establish contacts and cooperation with all the republics that emerged from former Yugoslavia as independent states with a special point of removing obstacles and possible further negative consequences in relations with the neighboring republics. Possible cooperation with other countries in the world should also be established and developed along with the provision of all possible help and cooperation.

The sixth task would be for the government to proclaim the stand that it is open to cooperation with all factors, explicitly implying all deputies caucuses in the Assembly and all political parties, so that these factors could exert certain influence on state affairs.

In this connection and within its authority envisaged by the law and constitution, the government will insist on a clear division of functions and tasks between the Presidency and government and on their accounting for the way in which they conduct their work in the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly. One of the stands within this framework that the government accepts as a principle is

that it is unacceptable to hold prominent posts in political parties and in the government and state organs at the same time. I think that this stand has been accepted in principle, and I hope that it will also be realized, something that would meet the demands of the largest number of parties.

The seventh task would be that the government should proclaim that its primary goal is not to defend political interests of any of the parties or a group of parties but to rally patriotic forces on the broad basis of preserving peace, ensuring the operation of state functions, revitalization of economy, and ensuring citizens' existential needs, along with showing full readiness for an active contribution to decentralizing functions within the republic into regional organs in conformity with the new setup of the republic.

Finally, the government will ensure within its ability that the information media will be independent and that the public of the republic and beyond be objectively informed (?about the life) in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

New Lineup in Reshuffled Government Considered

AU3004194892 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 92 p 4

[Z. Vukovic report: "Doko and Cengic Leaving?"]

[Text] Sarajevo—Jure Pelivan, whose resignation as prime minister, was rejected by the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, and who was instead given the mandate to form a new government (to be exact, it is a question of reshuffling), still had not announced by yesterday afternoon the names of people who got or kept ministerial seats.

BORBA unoffocially found out that out of the present ministers from the ranks of the Party of Democratic Action and Croatian Democratic Community, two of them will probably lose their seats—Muhamed Cengic, vice prime minister, and Jerko Doko, minister for defense.

During yesterday's talks, some opposition parties warned Pelivan that the confidence of the Serbian people will not be regained while Rusmir Mahmutcehajic, deputy vice prime minister, is in the government. Also, some opposition parties questioned the position of Haris Silajdzic, minister for foreign affairs. However, the Party of Democratic Action does not want to sacrifice Mahmutcehajic and Silajdzic, two men with the highest party rating. Pelivan was criticized for dismissing Cengic, who is the least biased member of the government.

Pelivan held talks yesterday with four ministers from the Party of Democratic Action who had refused to go over to the government of the Serbian republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina (Miodrag Simovic, Milivoje Nadazdin, Mirko Pejic, and Ranko Nikolic). We found out that they have still not accepted his offer.

The party of reformists and the liberals yesterday again opposed any reshuffle of the government, because they claimed it would inevitably lead to maintaining the ethnic concept of authority, which has caused war in Bosnia-Hercegovina in the first place. Because of the problems with reconstructing the government, the talks on filling empty seats in the rump Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina (this organ has been representing the overall state authority for three weeks now) have been pushed aside.

Karadzic Appeals to Serbs To Respect Cease-Fire

LD0105085592 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0738 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] Belgrade, 1 May (TANJUG)—In a statement to SRNA [Serbian news agency] Dr. Radovan Karadzic, head of the Serbian delegation to the Lisbon conference on Bosnia-Hercegovina, said that "despite all attempts to sabotage it the conference is continuing." The agency carries an appeal by Dr. Karadzic to the Serbian defense forces "to consistently observe earlier directives, to respect the cease-fire, and to refrain from retaliating even when you are directly threatened by artillery attacks. In this way both the domestic and world public will be given firm evidence about who is behind the cease-fire violations and who is for peace and dialogue."

Serbian 'Minister' Threatens Telephone Service

AU3004124192 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Excerpt] [Passage indistinct] Nedeljko (?Lalic), the so-called minister of transport and communications in the Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, has started to threaten (?the entire) Post, Telegraph, Telephone [PTT] Service of Bosnia-Hercegovina. These threats are already materializing. The PTT communications with Tuzla and Doboj do not function, while the PTT communications with all other towns of Bosnia-Hercegovina are hampered. The international PTT communications were completely interrupted between 0930-1030 GMT [passage indistinct].

Bearing in mind that we have witnessed an attack on the Electricity Board, Sarajevo Radio and Television Complex, PTT Service, and other vital facilities of this republic, this is yet further proof of the intention to prevent a normal life for all residents [words indistinct] the residents of all nationalities—Serbs, Muslims, Croats, and others.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina warns that the most ruthless type of terrorism is being carried out on the territory of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. [passage omitted]

Alliance of Reformist Forces Announces Name Change

LD3004212192 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 30 Apr (TANJUG)—The Alliance of Reformist Forces of Yugoslavia for Bosnia-Hercegovina announced today that, considering the creation of new states on the Yugoslav area which has finally been completed by the recognition of Bosnia-Hercegovina, it has changed its name to the Party of Reformists [Stranka reformista]. [passage omitted]

Acting Defense Minister Arrives in Banja Luka

LD3004155592 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Banja Luka, April 30 (TANJUG)—Acting Federal Defence Minister General Blagoje Adzic arrived in Banja Luka today, as TANJUG has learned.

The commanders of the Knin and Banja Luka corps, General Ratko Mladic and General Spiro Nikovic are also present in Banja Luka, the center of the Bosnian Krajina—the region of the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

No official information has been released on the purpose of General Adzic's visit. However, it is believed that General Adzic will meet with Mladic, Nikovic and commander of the Banja Luka corps General Momir Talic to discuss the status of these corps after the proclamation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. General Adzic is also expected to meet with high-ranking representatives of the Autonomous Region of Krajina.

Internal Ministry Reports Bridge Explosion

AU3004211292 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Irfan Dzalo report from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina]

[Excerpts] Unfortunately, we have to begin this report as follows:

A fierce cannonade from artillery pieces and infantry weapons began in the southern part of Mostar at 1815 [1615 GMT]. There were some cases recently of persons who introduced themselves as members of the military police demanding that active and reserve militiamen turn vehicles and equipment over to them so that they could allegedly continue the work in the sphere of the public security service. Officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs warn that turning over equipment, vehicles, and the like without the (?consent) of this center's officials is forbidden.

This morning at 0440, a group of people in camouflage uniforms arrested the militiamen deployed at the (?gas station) near the bridge on the Sava River near Brcko and militiamen who were guarding [word indistinct] bridge in this town and took them in an unknown direction. After this, both bridges were blown up (?or) destroyed. Several citizens, who were crossing from Gunja in Croatia into Brcko, were on the bridge at the moment of the explosion. According to information available to us, four people were killed, and several people, including three militiamen, were injured. Militiamen who guarded the two bridges have been released. An investigation is under way. According to what the Ministry of Internal Affairs has learned, the bridge was blown up by the same group that blew up the bridge in Bosanski Samac.

Here are the other news: One is from Orasje and dates from about noon. Orasje was shelled about noon, but that shelling has been stopped. Yesterday and last night in Gacko, shops owned by Muslims were blown up, machine-gun fire was directed at their houses, their apartments were searched, and people were taken away to an unknown destination. All this was done by members of the so-called White Eagles [Serbian paramilitary formation] who are headed by three or four men brought from outside. [passage omitted]

It is peaceful in Citluk at the moment and also in Zenica, Vitez, and Busovaca. The Vlasic transmitter has been surrounded by the so-called Yugoslav Army. We have no communications with Livno. Jajce is peaceful. Mistreatment and arrests of the Muslim population in Foca continues. Citizens report that the Muslim village of (?Moremisje) in the Visegrad region has been set on fire. It is calm in Banja Luka. [passage omitted including indistinct words]

15 Killed in Sarajevo; New Attacks in Foca

LD3004213492 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Excerpt] According to information obtained at the time of this report from the Sarajevo security service center, Sarajevo is peaceful—which does not mean that the situation will remain the same by the end of the bulletin. The same source told us about an incident which ocurred at approximately 1800 [1600 GMT], when an army unit disarmed a group of Territorial Defense members in Sarajevo, near Skenderija, and took them to an unknown destination.

The day was peaceful in Sarajevo, but throughout last night, during the strongest artillery attack on the city so far, two people were killed and 15 injured. According to the crisis headquarters for the health of Bosnia-Hercegovina, 15 people were killed and 82 injured during the past 24 hours on the republic's territory. According to refugees from the village of Vidovice in Orasje municipality, inhabited by Croats and the target of recent attacks, 20 locals were killed and dozens injured.

A Sarajevo radio reporter spoke this evening of fresh persecutions of Muslims in Foca and of last night's

attack by the enemy aircraft on the villages of (?Pregljuca) and Kozja Luka. Tonight's report by the Bosnia-Hercegovina Internal Affairs Ministry speaks of the mining of Muslim houses in Gacko and a large number of refugees—saying that all this was organized by local White Eagles. The same source speaks of the terror of Serbian terrorists against Muslims in Srebrenica and of mass murders in Bratunac. It was also reported that the village of [name indistinct] in Visegrad municipality, inhabited by Muslims, was on fire. [passage omitted]

Serbs Occupy 'Around 85 Percent' of Foca

AU3004161292 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Ratomir Milovic report]

[Text] The war operations that began in Foca 25 days ago are entering their final stage. Serbian Territorials have taken over virtually the whole territory of the Foca commune which in area is the biggest in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Miro Stanic, commander of the war headquarters of the Serbian commune of Foca, left Foca for Cajnice today. He will hold talks in Cajnice today with Dr. Dusko Kornjaca, army minister of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Hercegovina, to coordinate further activities on the territory of the towns of southeastern Bosnia and old Hercegovina.

Serbian Territorial forces in Foca have isolated 250 Foca residents of Muslim nationality in the former building of the correction center. Serbs have for the last two weeks been asking the leadership of the Party of Democratic Action for a meeting with the purpose of exchanging prisoners but there has been no response. Only Fikret Abdic [member of Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency] and Muhamed Cengic [Bosnia-Hercegovina vice premier] have intervened on behalf of Sarajevo regarding the release of Dr. Avdo Sadimi from Foca. He was exchanged for Professor Milutin Najdanovic.

The authority of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina has been established in Foca, and weapons are beginning to be returned. This was done first by residents of Muslim nationality from Tjentiste. We asked Miro Stanic, commander of the war headquarters of the Serbian commune of Foca, to make a statement for Belgrade Radio to briefly summarize the latest events in Foca and particularly further activities.

[Begin Stanic recording] We have taken over around 85 percent of the territory of the former and now Serbian commune of Foca, if one can talk in percentages. We certainly will not stop at these borders because the parts where Muslims are in the majority are still under threat. We had reports this morning that Serbian houses are on fire from positions of Kozja Luka and Ilovaca and that a man called Vukovic was skinned yesterday. We will certainly continue our operations. In those areas where we have asked people for loyalty, as is the case with Tjentiste, Popovi Most, and the whole Sutjeska valley, if they legally hand in their weapons, we will not carry out any war operations at all in that area. [end recording]

Sarajevo Media Accused of 'Disinformation'

AU0105162592 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] It is peaceful today in Foca. Milenko Zivanovic has a report:

[Begin Zivanovic recording] A huge number of Foca residents have in the last few days become embittered by the complete information blackout in the media or on programs of Sarajevo Radio and Television, which is persistently emphasizing only one side. It carries just the reports from a supposed reporter, the OSLOBODJENJE correspondent from Foca, which are full of lies and completely neglect on-the-spot information from this town. The residents are otherwise returning to normal life and their daily duties, so it is peaceful in Foca today.

By the way, the daily reports by Mr. Tusakovic, the OSLOBODJENJE correspondent, on the programs of Sarajevo Radio and Television are compiled outside Foca, probably in the other side's crisis headquarters because the reporter has not been in Foca since the beginning of the war. The daily lies include the disinformation that the mosque in Ustikolina has been burned down, although it has not; that the Air Force of the Yugoslav People's Army bombarded the Kozja Luka village, although it has not; that Muslim reporters have been thrown out of Foca's local radio station, although the doors of Foca radio are open to them; and the latest disinformation, that court-martials were set up in Foca on the first day of the war, even though they were not, nor will they be. These lies are becoming almost (?unbearable) especially as the other side, the legal authorities in Foca and the local reporters are not given any opportunity to say anything. [end recording]

29 April Fighting in Sarajevo Reported

AU3004152092 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Risto Djogo report from Sarajevo]

[Text] Sarajevo is a paralyzed town today. Several tens of obstacles—concrete obstructions and iron Spanish riders—that have been placed on the streets hamper the communications in the very center of the town. Tram traffic is running only in the town center, therefore, numerous quarters of Sarajevo are cut off. This is all a result of last nights' most fierce attack by the Muslim paramilitary forces on the Serbian territorials and the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [JNA]. Namely, after his departure for Lisbon, Alija Izetbegovic [president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency] obviously coordinated activities with Colonel Hasan Efendic [commander of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Territorial Defense] who, as is known, yesterday issued an order to undertake preparations for overall combat activities. These activities

started at approximately 2000 [1800 GMT] last night. First a JNA tank in Vrace was attacked from Zlatiste, which is a stronghold of the Muslim paramilitary formations. Then Vrace came under sniper fire to which the Serbian territorials were forced to respond. The Serbian territorials responded fiercely. They have set the stronghold of the Green Berets on fire. The forest around Zlatiste was also burning. There were no dead on the side of the Serbian territorials at Vrace, only one fighter was wounded in the face by a shell fragment. There were some 10 dead and several wounded on the side of the Muslim paramilitary formations.

Fierce battles were fought in the region of Ilidza. The International Press Center of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia- Hercegovina at today's news conference stated that Muslim paramilitary formations, despite all agreements on cease-fire that had been signed, last night again attacked Ilidza from Sokolovic Kolonija near the Forestry School. The Green Berets used 90-mm and 64-mm portable rocket launchers [Osa and Zolja] and infantry arms in the attack. The Serbian territorial defense responded to the fire only after 20 minutes. Fierce attack by the Green Berets was resisted, but four persons were wounded in the attack, among them was the Dragan (?Avoric), chief of the press center of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

'More Than 500 Shells' Fired at Novi Grad

AU3004220092 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Zivko Savkovic report]

[Text] It is not easy for the Serbs in the village of Novi Grad in the commune of Odzak. They are completely surrounded by the Ustasha occupying forces of the Republic of Croatia and the local coalition of Catholic-Muslim paramilitary forces. More than 500 shells were fired from various weapons at Novi Grad last night from the Republic of Croatia. There were no dead, but four men were injured. Several shells fell on the Orthodox church.

Ustasha forces cut off the water and electricity supplies to Novi Grad yesterday. Medical aid is needed, as are doctors and medical personnel. Apart from that, the residents of Novi Grad are calling on the Yugoslav People's Army and the Yugoslav and international publics to prevent the massacre and genocide that is being prepared for them by the Ustasha occupying forces from Croatia and their Catholic and Muslim neighbors.

The Serbian commune of Bosanski Brod has been further attacked from the Republic of Croatia, that is from Slavonski Brod, and by the local Muslim-Catholic coalition of paramilitary forces. Four men were wounded last night, but no one was killed.

Army Reportedly Shells Capljina After 2-Day Lull

LD0105100692 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 1 May 92

[Ivanka Djajic report from Capljina]

[Text] Following a two-day lull, Capljina this morning experienced yet another pounding from heavy artillery weapons from the Yugo-army positions on the left bank of the Neretva River. The positions of our defenders along the municipality's outer lines and the town's suburbs were the main targets of an attack that began at 0515 [0315 GMT]. Since shortly after 0900, civilian targets in the town have been pounded. Enemy aircraft are in evidence above the town, but so far have not engaged in any combat activity. The defenders are retaliating in the way appropriate to those who know they are defending their homes and loved ones.

Army, Serbian Territorial Units Shell Mostar

LD0105111192 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1007 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] Mostar, Trebinje, 1 May (TANJUG)—One person was killed and four seriously wounded during artillery clashes in Mostar last night, the town center for security services revealed. The Army and Serbian territorial units, as the center claims, yesterday launched artillery attacks lasting almost until this morning. Shells fell on the town center and the old town quarter. The Luka, Tekija and Donja Mahala parts of Mostar sustained extensive damage.

The Army sources say that units of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] Second Operational Group for Hercegovina returned mortar, gun, and small-arms fire from Croat-Muslim formations positioned in Mokunjaca, Gornja Ruzica, Seliste, Goranci, Krivodol, Balinovac, and Mostar.

The Croatian forces, as the press center of this JNA operational group stationed in Trebinje said this morning, continued with provocations from Dubrovnik by firing on Army positions in Dubac and Bosanci several times during last night.

Muslim, Croatian Forces Detailed

AU3004171492 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] The Government of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which does not contain any representatives of the Serbian people, has issued a statement in which it says that it will soon publish proof of external pressure on that republic. In the framework of accusations against the Yugoslav People's Army, Generals Blagoje Adzic, Milutin Kukanjac, and Pavle Strugar are given special mention as being particularly to blame. What is happening in Bosnia-Hercegovina is completely synchronized with everything

that has been planned by Franjo Tudjman and Alija Izetbegovic. Mijusko Tomic has a report based on military sources:

[Begin Tomic recording] Forces of the National Guard Corps [of Croatia] are regrouping between Karlovac and Brinje. Columns of 81 motor vehicles are moving toward this area in an attempt to take over new regions. They are armed with Organj multiple rocket launchers.

The National Guard Corps has been receiving emergency new recruits. A complete brigade is being sent from Zagreb to Zadar. The 158th Brigade has been mobilized. Everything is directed toward the same goal.

Roads in Bosnia-Hercegovina are being blocked to isolate units of the Yugoslav People's Army from the Serbian population in as many ways as possible. Thus, for example, attempts are being made to block the road between Bugojno, Jajce, and Travnik. Last night at around 2000 [1800 GMT] artillery weapons were used in Sarajevo and attacks were carried out on the command of the Second Army District from all directions. The barracks in Lukavica was also attacked. Everything was aimed at provoking the Yugoslav People's Army and blaming it for everything that is now being done by Alija Izetbegovic's army.

There were also provocative activities last night and this morning in the region of Mostar. The goal was to isolate the military airport.

The 142d brigade has been repositioned from around Neum to hit the flank of the 13th Corps. The 114th Brigade has occupied the region of Suica and Duvno. Forces of the Green Berets and the Croatian Defense Forces are being switched from the region of (?Kupresanin) to the region of Travnik because the forces of Franjo Tudjman and Alija Izetbegovic have been crushed in these areas.

In a word, fierce gunfire is blazing in many areas of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The armies of Alija Izetbegovic and Franjo Tudjman are trying to spread the flames to all areas where Serbs live and where units of the Yugoslav People's Army are located. [end recording]

Data on Paramilitary Units in Republic Published

92BA0820A Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 92 p 10

[Article by Nikola Trklja: "One Hundred Soldiers of Political Parties in Bosnia"]

[Text] On the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina [B-H], at the moment there are about 100,000 armed individuals organized in various paramilitary formations. According to reliable data in the hands of military sources, the Democratic Action Party [SDA] has the most numerous party army in the central republic, about 50,000 men.

In the region of central Bosnia, between 20,000 and 22,000 soldiers are operating under control of the SDA, and it has 10,000 to 15,000 in northeastern Bosnia, 8,000 to 10,000 in the Cazin area, 6,000 to 8,000 in the area between Visegrad and Gorazde, and between 4,000 and 6,000 in other parts of the republic.

In all opstinas of Bosnia-Hercegovina where Muslims represent a majority, military and political staffs have been formed within the framework of the crisis command centers. Their principal task is to organize and carry out military operations. Up to now, 40 staffs have been formed in various parts of B-H. In addition to them, so-called subregional staffs are also being formed to coordinate actions. These higher command bodies of the paramilitary formations of the SDA are operating in the regions of Sarajevo, Doboj, Cazin, Prijedor, Livno, Mostar, Visegrad, Tuzla, as well as in Sandzak.

For Executions—12 Groups

The SDA units, or, as they are being publicly referred to more and more frequently, the "Green Berets," are being organized along three lines: units for maneuver, territorial units, and special units. In terms of military organization, the Muslim army consists of three regiments, eight units at the brigade level, six battalions, five detachments, eight companies, and nine special squads. There are also 12 groups for execution and four specially trained commando platoons.

In terms of numbers, the second largest party army in Bosnia-Hercegovina operates under the flags of the Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ] and Croatian Defense Forces [HOS]. Their numbers are estimated at about 35,000 men. Most of these units are operating in the region of western Hercegovina, between 15,000 and 20,000 armed men. In the Travnik region, between 2,000 and 3,000 members of the HDZ and HOS are operating; their numbers are slightly less in the Bihac region, about 2,000, while in Bosanski Brod there are between 10,000 and 15,000.

Aside from these paramilitary formations, there are also about 15,000 members of the Croatian Armed Forces on the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina infiltrated from Croatia. Among these units, there are special formations, the so-called "black legions" and foreign legions. It is assumed that some of these units have been deployed on the Kupres plateau.

These figures undoubtedly indicate that the fire of war being provoked in Bosnia and Hercegovina is not just the result of accident, but that there is also a certain coordination in organizing the operations of war in Bosnia with those on Croatian battlefields. The constant violation of the truce and also the unhindered regrouping of Croatian forces into areas of northern Bosnia and western Hercegovina confirm that this is a coordinated action of paramilitary formations of the HDZ and SDA. During the first 10 days of April, the Croatian Armed Forces of that republic on battlefields in Croatia have violated the truce agreement 264 times, and in Bosnia-Hercegovina during that period military facilities have been attacked 31 times.

Foreign Mercenaries as Instructors

The truce on the Croatian battlefield has been violated most frequently in the eastern Slavonia theater, 79 times, in western Slavonia 22 times, in Banija and Kordun 57 times, in Lika and Dalmatia 71 times, and four times in the vicinity of Dubrovnik.

Through the constant provocations and breaches of the truce and also by infiltrating units onto the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Croatian armed formations wanted in a way to display their strength, which is no longer to be underestimated. To be sure, the constant defeats on the battlefield are forcing the top Croatian commanders to plan military actions and small-scale provocations in order to maintain some kind of morale among the fighting men. One needs only to look at the losses of the Croatian army in the recent offensive against Baranja or in the march to the Kupres plateau to see how disastrous that tactic is.

According to the most up-to-date figures, the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia number about 200,000 soldiers, 350 tanks, 400 artillery pieces, and 30 crop-dusting aircraft. The ground forces of the ZNG [National Guard Corps] are organized in 69 brigades deployed in six areas.

In the eastern Slavonia grouping, there are 10-12 brigades of the ZNG (30,000-40,000 men), in western Slavonia 10-12 brigades (30,000-40,000 men), in Banija and Kordun 23-28 brigades (60,000-70,000), in central Dalmatia 10 brigades are operating with a strength of 25,000-30,000 men, in the southern Dalmatian grouping there are three or four brigades of the ZNG with about 10,000 soldiers, and there are between 35,000 and 40,000 members of the ZNG in the reserve formations in the vicinity of Zagreb, Varazdin, and Rijeka.

Given the steady deliveries of new armament from abroad, Croatia is continuing to recruit new fighting men. The weapons arriving from abroad are also being accompanied by fighting men, mainly Croats from the diaspora. They also include foreign mercenaries who are training special units in Kumrovec, the village Vinica, and the opstina building of the Varazdin Opstina Assembly.

[Box, p 10]

Bosnia-Hercegovina

At the moment, about 100,000 persons have been organized and armed in paramilitary formations.

SDA	About 50,000 men
Northeastern Bosnia	10,000-15,000
Cazin area	8,000-10,000
Central Bosnia	20,000-22,000
Visegrad-Gorazde	6,000-8,000
Other	4,000-6,000
HDZ and HOS	About 35,000 men
Western Hercegovina	15,000-20,000
Travnik region	2,000-3,000
Bosanski Brod	10,000-12,000
Bihac	1,000-2,000
Formations of HDZ from Croatia	10,000-15,000 men
Black legion, foreign legion, Ustashi	

[Box, p 10]

Armed Forces of Croatia	
Soldiers	200,000
Tanks	350
Artillery pieces	400
Crop-dusting aircraft	30
ZNG	69 brigades
Eastern Slavonia grouping	10-12 brigades (30,000-40,000 men)
Western Slavonia grouping	10-12 brigades (30,000-40,000 men)
Banija grouping—Kordun—Lika	23-28 brigades (60,000-70,000 men)
Central Dalmatian grouping	10 brigades (25,000-30,000 men)
Southern Dalmatian grouping	3-4 brigades (8,000-10,000 men)
Reserves (Zagreb, Varazdin, Rijeka)	About 35,000-40,000 men

Note: From abroad, recruits are arriving steadily (Croats from diaspora and mercenaries)
Foreign mercenaries are active in training special units (Kumrovec, the village Vinica, and Varazdin Opstina Assembly)

Tudjman Notes Army 'Vital' Statehood Element

AU3004195792 Zagreb VECERNJI LIST in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 92 p 3

[HINA report: "Army—Vital Element of Independence"]

[Text] Zagreb—"The Army is one of the vital elements of state politics, state independence and sovereignty, and it has to be loyal to the government that has been given the vote of confidence by the people in elections." That was stated by Dr. Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, in today's interview with HRVATSKI VOJNIK [Croatian Soldier]. He added that it was clear that we had to form the Croatian Army on the principle of the general reconciliation of all Croats, and that this was the main factor of military victory, which gave us the moral strength to overcome the opponent who was superior both in equipment and in number.

Asked what the demand to depoliticize the Croatian Army [HV] meant, President Tudjman said that party rivalry cannot be allowed to take place within the Army ranks. However, he continued, we need the politicization of the Army in the Croatian spirit, which means that the HV, as one of the vital elements of the Croatian politics, has to be in the service of the Croatian people and state politics.

"The members of the HV, when not on duty, have the same rights as everyone else in Croatia, which means that they can be members of political parties," Dr. Tudjman stressed. Asked to comment on the thesis that war in Croatia could have been avoided, Dr. Tudjman said that it could have been absolutely avoided, provided we had given up our aim—the creation of an independent and sovereign Croatia, "but the Croatian Democratic Community, the political force that won the democratic elections, did not give that up but rather aspired to an independent and sovereign Croatia." He mentioned the Croatian proposal to create a confederal alliance of sovereign states, "which was meant to bring us to independence and sovereignty, but it was not accepted."

Talking about that period in Croatian politics, Dr. Tudjman said that there had been some misunderstanding in the public about the negotiations with Belgrade and Milosevic, adding that those talks had been held in the attempt to prevent war from breaking out and present an open attack on Croatia. "I negotiated with Serbia and the so-called Yugoslav Army, because I was aware that there was some sort of an alliance between them, although, at the time, it was not finalized," President Tudjman said, and stressed that Kadijevic and a group of generals were in favor of some sort of a Yugoslav solution, "which implied a confederal solution, unlike the extreme Greater Serbian, Chetnik solution." He added that he had had to tread carefully at the time, because of international, and other factors.

Speaking of the need for a spiritual revival of the Croatian people, President Tudjman said that this implied unification of all the main components of the existence of the Croatian people, and Croatian history, into a general national revival "that has been taking place during these last two years and was crowned with victory in the defense of our motherland and the sacrifices we had to suffer." He added that one of the vital components of that process was "the fact that we managed to bring out the best from the Croatian left to the Croatian right, and join Croatian politics with the Catholic Church, which has always played an important role in the survival of the Croatian spirit."

'False' Claims by Sarajevo Radio-TV Denied

LD3004212992 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] In the Sarajevo radio news bulletin broadcast yesterday at 1400 GMT, in a commentary by Nikola Bilic, a false claim was made that, besides Belgrade radio-television, Croatian radio-television has also taken over transmitters of other broadcasting firms. The broadcasting of such false information not only disinforms the Bosnia-Hercegovina public, but is also a serious insult to Croatian radio-television and its employees who have, during the war for Croatia, been exposed to ruthless and unprecedented attacks on its transmitters and reporter teams on battlefields.

The aggressor has taken over and given to Belgrade radio-television the use of three large Croatian television VHF stations—Belje, Celavac, and Licka Pljesivica—and has plundered about 20 relay stations. Damage done to facilities of Croatian radio-television amounts to more than 40 million German marks, while the treacherously murdered cameramen and technicians are an invaluable loss for our company. Attempts to compare our company with Belgrade radio-televison are an insult for every employee of Croatian radio-television, and it describes accurately the program policy pursued by Sarajevo radio-television in connection with the war in Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Serbian Krajina President Sends Letter to Ghali

LD3004175792 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG)— Goran Hadzic, president of the Republic of Serbian Krajina [RSK], today sent a letter to UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali drawing his attention to "the unfavorable development of the situation in the RSK, i.e., in the areas under UN protection." The letter states that the reason for this is "the halt in the deployment of the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces]."

The letter explains that this results in constant attacks on territorial defense and police forces by members of Croatian terrorist groups which are penetrating the republic's territory, primarily in the areas where there

are no UN forces. That is why many people have been killed, and this last occurred on 28 April when 13 members of the territorial defense were killed and many wounded in the region of Zitnic. The letter goes on to say that these incidents have weakened the confidence of the RSK population that the UN forces will protect it and guarantee security, and they are ruining the belief in the soon and safe return of refugees because the constant breaches of the cease-fire discourage the returnees. The letter ends by expressing the hope that Butrus Ghali will "take the necessary steps and make efforts to complete as soon as possible the process of deployment and arrival of the peace forces."

Muslims Set Up Relief Headquarters in Zagreb

LD3004122792 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 26 Apr 92

[Text] Sefko Omerbasic, president of the Islamic community for Croatia and Slovenia, today told Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, that all Islamic organizations and institutions in the Republic of Croatia—the Party of Democratic Action [Stranka Demokratske Akcije—SDA], the Islamic Community, the Renaissance [Preporod] Cultural Society, the Islamic Youth Alliance, the Council of Elders, and the Albanian Islamic League have decided to set up a Muslim Crisis headquarters to help Bosnia-Hercegovina defend its independence and integrity.

As Bosnia-Hercegovina's press agency reports, Omerbasic stresses that a vast majority of Croatia's Muslims are of Bosnia-Hercegovinian descent which makes them all the more motivated to do their best to save the youngest European country.

Report Views Osijek Front Situation, Death Toll

LD3004215492 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] The day was peaceful on the Bosanski Brod front although the aggressor fired several artillery shells from the Serbian stronghold of Lijesce on Bosanski Brod at about 1500 GMT. Shooting was also heard around the suburb of Mahala. Defenders of Bosanski Brod did not respond to these provocations. A general alert was sounded in the neighboring Slavonski Brod at the beginning of the afternoon and is still in effect because shells started falling on the city. The aggressor today launched an artillery attack from the Serbo-Chetnik stronghold in Trstenci and nearby places in Derventa municipality across the Sava on Slavonski Dubocac, Banovci, and Sumece. The last shell fell on Dubocac at 1800 and it has been quiet ever since. Villagers spend the day in their shelters. Slavonski Dubocac, in which over 20 houses were damaged or destroyed, suffered most damage. Some buildings in Dubocac and Banovci caught fire. A water tower and the steeple on a Catholic church were hit killing one and injuring several persons. The villages were left without electricity, water, and telephone communications. According to reports from Derventa, most of the city is under control of the defense forces while the Serbian Army and Chetniks are holding positions in Kalenderovci and Omeragici. Life in Derventa is becoming increasingly difficult. The city is without electricity, water, food, and medicine. Citizens are continuing their exodus taking side roads toward Doboj and Slavonski Brod. Explosions were heard after 1800 in Bosanski Samac caused by shells which fell on the city and the surrounding villages. From its stronghold in Letnice the occupying army today launched an artillery attack on Orasje and the village of Vidovice which was also the target of an attempted unfantry attack. Missiles were also launched on Odzak and the nearby village of Bosanska Mahala.

Chetnik saboteurs in camouflage uniforms and all those who—said the Tuzla security service center—had been behind the mining of the bridge in Bosanski Samac, this morning blew up the pedestrian and railway bridge between Gunje and Brcko on the Bosnian side. The consequences were catastrophic: At least 10 persons were killed and 17 injured, who were transported on the Slavonian side.

'Ustasha' Forces Attack Baranja With Mortars

LD0105115292 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1004 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] Erdut, 1 May (TANJUG)—"On two occasions last night the Ustasha forces openly and brazenly opened fierce mortar and artillery fire on Darda, Bilje, Kopacevo, and the region of Lanka in Baranja oblivious of the UN and EC missions", Rade Leskovac, deputy information minister of the Serb region of Slavonija, Baranja, and Western Srem, said.

Leskovac told TANJUG that over 200 grenades and shells landed on the area but caused no casualties among the defenders. According to him, the UN Belgian troop commander has intervened in response to the attack on Baranja.

Foreign Military Intervention Seen Unlikely

AU3004184092 Zagreb VECERNJI LIST in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 92 p 2

[Branko Tudjen commentary: "Logic of Thin Rope"]

[Text] On the eve of his downfall, Hitler was still relying on a new weapon and the division among the then-allied countries. Saddam Husayn only managed to keep his head above water because Washington did not want him to suffer a complete military defeat. The logic was clear: Better to have a weak Saddam in power in Baghdad than the strengthened and confident fundamentalists.

Milosevic, of course, is not hoping for a new weapon, nor is he relying on having to face the fate of the Iraqi dictator. Belgrade is playing the "fait accompli" card—the occupation of Herceg-Bosna, and maybe even non-withdrawal from Croatia—as it is convinced that the

United States and Western Europe will not resort to the ultimate means—military intervention. Everything else Milosevic's advisers find bearable, even international isolation and economic sanctions, the consequences of which would be very grave, but they reckon in Belgrade that the distorted Greater Serbian conscienceness will put up with all that for more time to come. How much longer, though, it is hard even for Milosevic to say, and that is where the most dangerous trap lies.

So, believing that the Serbs are still loyal to their traditional aspiration to acquire somebody else's territory and, therefore, loyal to him—Milosevic—and that they are accordingly ready for more sacrifices, Milosevic reckons thus: "The West will mumble and grumble for a while, but that will blow over, and Serbia will keep the occupied territories."

The perpetrators of such politics tell the Serbs on Radio Belgrade the following: "The Americans are satanizing us now, but tomorrow we will again be the apple of their eye. They will be ashamed of themselves." Since in politics, despite mumbling and grumbling, there exist underground connections, Milosevic is hoping that when the first wave is over, there will be clandestine negotiations, in which he will make some minor concessions. In return, the grumbling will cease, and foreign diplomats, followed by trade, will gradually flow back into Serbia. The occupation will remain in some form or another.

Those were doubtless Saddam Husayn's thoughts when he occupied Kuwait, but he was proven wrong. Will Milosevic be, too?

The Greater Serbian politicians know that there is no oil flowing under Herceg-Bosna, nor is there any in the occupied Croatian so-called Krajinas. They also know that the West is very reluctantly drawn into military action because, apart from the inevitable victims, it also throws light on many gaps in their relations. That is exactly why Serbianism is behaving in such an outrageous way. It is counting on psychological effects, too. Under the burden of these facts, the other side may well reason as follows: "Why should we get involved too deeply? It is better to find some sort of a balance and solve the thing through political bargaining, even if that is to Serbia's advantage."

That throws a different light on the attempts made by certain Western politicians, including Lord Carrington himself, to lay some of the blame for the war in Bosnia-Hercegovina on Croatia, despite the fact that Croatia has recognized Herceg-Bosna as a state, which could not be further from Serbia's mind. The Croatian state authorities are accused of assisting the resistance of the Croats in Hercegovina and Bosanska Posavina. That is where suspicion arises. If it were not for the resistance of the Croats, Bosnia-Hercegovina would have already been occupied, and the West would not have been in the position to do anything except protest. The second reason to try to apportion the blame is the attempt to get some concessions from Croatia and thus please Milosevic, in the hope that he will then yield to some things, and thus relieve the West from the uncomfortable position it has found itself in.

So, the Greater Serbian behavior is logical, but it is, at the same time, a dance on a very thin and dangerous high wire. To comply with Serbia's aggression means to incite similar occurence in other parts of the world and thus break many accepted postulates. That America is sincere was the message given on Radio Belgrade by the renowned supporter of Milosevic's politics, Congresswoman Helen Delich Bentley: "The situation is critical; Serbia is in a difficult position, and I am running out of time. I hope God will help Serbia."

Drnovsek-Proposed Cabinet Listed

LD3004222392 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2000 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] This afternoon Prime Minister-designate Dr. Janez Drnovsek sent Slovene Assembly President Dr. France Bucar a list of candidates for new ministers and Slovene Government members. He has asked Dr. Bucar to convene a joint session of all Assembly chambers, during which the Assembly should appoint the new government.

Dr. Drnovsek proposes the following candidates for ministerial office:

Dr. Joze Pucnik, deputy prime minister for general affairs;

Herman Rigelnik, deputy prime minister for the economy;

Viktor Zakelj, deputy prime minister for social activities;

Igor Bavcar, minister of internal affairs;

Dr. Dimitrij Rupel, minister of foreign affairs;

Janez Jansa, defense minister;

Lojze Janko, minister for legislative affairs;

Franc Avbersek, minister for energy;

Dr. Maks Tajnikar, minister for small-scale industry;

Dusan Sesok, minister of industry and the construction industry;

Joze Jeraj, minister for trade;

(Janez Sirse), minister for tourism and the hotel industry;

(Joze Trotnar), minister for agriculture, forestry, and food;

Marjan Krajnc, minister for transport and communications;

Miha Jazbinsek, minister for environmental protection and regional planning;

Jozica Puhar, minister of labor;

Dr. Bozidar Voljc, minister of health, family, and social welfare;

Milos Prosinc, minister for war veterans and war disabled;

Dr. Slavko Gaber, minister of education and sport;

Dr. Peter Tancig, minister for science and technology;

Dr. Borut Suklje, minister of culture;

Jelko Kacin, minister for information;

Janko Prunk, minister for Slovenes throughout the world and nationalities in Slovenia.

For the time being Dr. Janez Drnovsek will carry out the duties of the finance minister. Lojze Janko will be responsible for the department of justice and administration on a temporary basis, while (Tone Rob) will be covering the planning area on the same basis.

Proposed Ministers Discussed

LD3004204692 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1939 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 30 Apr (TANJUG)—Dr. Janez Drnovsek, the new Slovene republican prime minister-designate, tonight proposed the members of his future cabinet. As in the previous government, there are three deputy prime minister and 17 ministers in Drnovsek's government. The former deputy prime ministers will be replaced by new ones. Joze Pucnik, until recently the DEMOS [united opposition group] leader, has been given the department for general matters. Herman Rigelnik, who until recently was Gorenje's (one of Slovenia's biggest firms) top man, will be responsible for the economy, while Viktor Zakelj, the last president of the former Slovene Socialist Alliance, will be responsible for social activities.

Twelve ministers from Lojze Peterle's former government have retained their ministerial portfolios. New ministers have been proposed for the departments of small-scale economy, war veterans, and social matters, and also for the departments of education, culture, and issues concerning Slovenes throughout the world. Ministerial duties in Dr. Janez Drnovsek's government will be retained by Igor Bavcar as minister of internal affairs, Janez Jansa as defense minister, Dimitrij Rupel as minister of foreign affairs, and Jelko Kacin as minister for information. [passage omitted]

Students of party rivalries in Slovenia claim that the deputies in all three chambers of the Slovene Assembly, who are expected to confirm the government composition as early as next week, will react sharply to Prime Minister-designate Dr. Janez Drnovsek's proposals.

Economic Relations Established With Benelux

92BA0789A Ljubljana INFORMACIJE IZ SLOVENIJE in Slovene 2 Mar 92 pp 2-7

[Unattributed article: "Relations Between Slovenia and Benelux"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The first official contacts between Slovene and Dutch high officials came in February 1991. At that time, the Netherlands was visited by a Slovene Government delegation that was headed by Slovene Prime Minister Lojze Peterle and also included Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel and then Finance Minister Marko Kranjec. They were received, in any case, by the highest officials, headed by Premier Ruud Lubbers, even though they were very skeptical about Slovene independence during the talks.

It is also true that the Netherlands gradually changed its opinion during the peace conference on Yugoslavia, while it was still taking place in The Hague, particularly in view of the opinion of the arbitration commission of the peace conference on Yugoslavia that the case of Yugoslavia involved the collapse of the federal state and

not the secession of certain republics, and also in connection with the increasingly greater awareness that the use of armed force in settling relations was not permissible. In the end, the Netherlands was among the states which did not cause any difficulties with respect to the diplomatic recognition of Slovenia by the EC Twelve. It should be mentioned that certain groups within the Dutch population were particularly inclined to recognize Slovenia and that they also established a Committee for Recognizing Slovenia, from which the Slovene-Netherlands Friendship Society later developed.

The Netherlands is Slovenia's eighth largest economic partner. Slovene exports to the Netherlands in 1990 amounted to $54.6 million, and Slovene imports, $88.8 million. The structure of Slovene exports is changing considerably from year to year, which means that Slovene enterprises (except for Tomos) have not succeeded in establishing themselves in the Netherlands market for the long term.

Cooperation in the area of higher forms of economic cooperation, especially coproduction contracts, is considerably more extensive. Tomos Koper has concluded a contract with the enterprise Tomos Epe for the production of outboard motors. ABC Pomurka has concluded such contracts with three Dutch enterprises, all for the production of high-quality seeds. Iskra Commerce has concluded a coproduction contract with Skih Breda for the production of electrical instruments. Ilirija Vedrog has concluded a contract with the enterprise H.A.S. Keaming for the production of wax-based items, Alpetour Creina has concluded a contract with Vicon Nien for the production of tractor chassis and mowers, and Novoles Straza in Novo Mesto has concluded a contract with Atmos under which it will export lighting fixtures.

In the field of agriculture, Agrokombinat Maribor (in the area of pig breeding, cattle breeding, goose breeding, the production of cheese, and the production of compost) and ABC Pomurka (in the area of seed and tree production) are cooperating with Dutch enterprises. Slovenijasadje is exporting fresh fruits and intermediate fruit products (in the amount of approximately $2 million per year) to the Dutch market.

Possibilities for increasing cooperation lie primarily in the agriculture and livestock area. Slovenia could export to the Netherlands aluminum elements for greenhouses and hotbeds. A great deal could be done particularly in the area of tourism, since there is considerable interest on the part of Dutch guests in Slovene tourist capacities, both in Gorenjsko (Bohinj, Bled, Sobec) and in Portoroz and the surrounding area (in this regard, it should be pointed out that the Dutch prefer camping to vacationing in hotels), and in Slovene health resorts. There are also great possibilities in the area of Dutch investments in the Slovene economy, even though the Dutch are also very cautious about this and would rather wait for the political and economic situation in Slovenia to settle somewhat and for peace to be established in the area of the former Yugoslavia.

Recently the Netherlands was visited by a Slovene economic delegation, which was composed of Feri Horvat, the president of the GZS [Slovene Chamber of Commerce], Dr. Peter Tancig, the minister of science and technology, Matija Skof, the general director of Slovenijales, who is at the same time also a Dutch honorary consul in Slovenia, and Edo Pirkmajer from the International Center for Publicly Owned Enterprises. They went there with the intention of reaching an agreement with Dutch officials on closer mutual economic cooperation, and studying possibilities for development aid from Dutch institutions.

As reported by the Slovene daily DELO on 22 February 1992, they visited the Dutch Ministry of the Economy, VNO (the largest Dutch association of medium-sized enterprises, to which over 10,000 enterprises from 100 different sectors belong), NEHEM, the Dutch agency for restructuring the economy, the "research trust" TNO, which includes 30 institutes, and several other official Dutch institutions. They agreed with VNO officials that the latter would probably send their own delegation to Ljubljana even before this summer, which would include representatives of commercial firms and financial institutions interested in investing here.

They will likewise prepare the promotion of the Slovene economy in the Netherlands, and vice versa. In this regard, Dr. Tancig said that the degree of information in the Netherlands about events here was very low, and consequently Feri Horvat agreed with Dutch representatives on a direct exchange of very diverse information. It was likewise agreed that an agreement on investment protection would be signed as soon as possible, and our side expects that the Dutch government will again give the green light for insuring export credits, and that it will again issue an official announcement to its citizens that it is safe for businessmen and tourists to travel to Slovenia.

Also very useful were the talks at the Dutch agency for restructuring the economy. It was agreed that this agency would send us a group of 30 prominent retired managers and directors, who, with their rich experience, will be involved in introducing changes at several of our enterprises. [passage omitted]

We can say of Belgium that it was the most favorably inclined toward Slovenia's independence aspirations of all three Benelux states. The first contacts at the highest level came in February 1991, just as with the Netherlands, when the Slovene government delegation also visited Belgium. In comparison with the Netherlands, Belgium then showed considerably more sympathy for Slovenia's aspirations, which was particularly expressed after the June war.

To be sure, it did not want to deviate from the framework of the Twelve at all with its own opinion, but it always let its Slovene interlocutors know that it would not oppose the diplomatic recognition of Slovenia, and that it would even advocate it. It is particularly worth mentioning that it was

precisely then, when diplomatic recognition of Slovenia by the EC Twelve had not yet been agreed upon and the possibility of separate recognition of Slovenia by Germany and possibly two or three more states was being cited as an option, that Belgium was most often mentioned as one of them. [passage omitted]

Belgian-Slovene economic cooperation is characterized by a relatively low level of commodity trade, but on the other hand, most of that trade takes place through a higher form of economic cooperation. Specifically, about 80 percent of the trade is carried out under long-term production cooperation contracts (primarily through the coproduction that IMV Novo Mesto has for the production of camp trailers). In this regard, it is also significant that Belgium is one of the West European states to which Slovenia is increasing its exports. In 1990, Slovene exports to Belgium amounted to $33.9 million, and represented 0.9 percent of total Slovene exports. At the same time, Slovene imports from Belgium amounted to $64.5 million, which meant 1.4 percent of total Slovene imports. During the first nine months of 1991, Slovene exports to Belgium amounted to $30.2 million, and imports $59.4 million.

Slovenia has its own representation in Brussels, which has already been headed for some time by the recognized economic expert Dr. Lojze Socan. Brussels, of course, is one of the cities where Slovenia will open its embassies first. The Slovene ambassador to Brussels will probably be accredited (in addition to Belgium) to the Netherlands as well (unless, of course, there is an embassy there too), and Luxembourg.

From 1977 on, a joint investment contract between Ljubljana's Belinka and the Solvay enterprise in Brussels has been in effect. Because of status changes and a merger, the contractual partner on the Belgian side is now Interox, likewise from Brussels. This cooperation is taking place in the field of petrochemistry, and with its results it represents one of the most successful joint investments in Slovenia. Production from the joint investment is also export-oriented, and the foreign partner's share in the joint investment amounts to 20 percent.

Also very successful is the joint investment concluded between the limited liability company Jeruzalem Holding, Viniculture, and Fruit Growing in Ormoz and IO Nicolni and Co. Duras in Belgium. The contract was concluded in 1973, it is very successful, and it is expanding. The Belgian partner's share amounts to 49 percent. [passage omitted]

We can assess economic cooperation between Slovenia and Luxembourg as merely symbolic. In 1990 Slovene exports to Luxembourg amounted to only $1 million, and imports, $2 million. In the first nine months of 1991, Slovene exports to Luxembourg amounted to $791,000, and imports, $837,000. For the time being, Slovene and Luxembourg enterprises do not have any joint investments. Slovenia has its own representation in Luxembourg, which is headed by Mr. Drou.

The Benelux countries are among those with which Slovenia could increase the level of its bilateral cooperation to date, which applies both to commodity trade and to higher forms of economic cooperation. In addition to this, Benelux can also represent an interesting study case of successful subregional cooperation, since the experiences of these three countries, suitably adapted, of course, could also be useful for Slovenia's future relations with neighboring countries.

Largest Items in Slovene Exports to Netherlands in 1990
(thousands of dollars)

1. Motor vehicles (including mopeds)	3,663
2. Electromechanical manual instruments	3,303
3. Clothing and accessories for clothing	2,250
4. Tanned hides of other animals	2,235
5. Tables and chairs	1,913
6. Bed, table, toilet, and kitchen linen	1,542
7. Textiles from cut artificial fibers	1,451
8. Meters for the use and production of gases	1,384
9. Toilet paper, tissues	1,301
10. Scales	1,286
11. Refrigerators, freezers	1,140
12. Printed books, brochures, fliers, etc.	1,129
13. Fruits	1,120
14. Uncoated paper and cardboard	966
15. Hat felt, including treated	920

Largest Items in Slovene Imports From Netherlands in 1990
(thousands of dollars)

1. Chocolate and other foods that include cacao	8,200
2. Polyacetates, other polyesters	4,395
3. Television receivers	3,579
4. Photocopiers	3,161
5. Slabs, sheet metal, and bands	3,121
6. Electrical apparatus for wire telephony	3,003
7. Passenger cars, etc.	2,929
8. Stylene polymers	2,769
9. Motor parts	2,735
10. Borates, natural and their concentrates	2,618
11. Crude nickel	2,295
12. Iron scraps and remnants	2,283
13. Nickel ore	2,124
14. Medical, surgical, dental, and veterinary instruments	1,967
15. Yarn from synthetic fibers	1,885

Largest Slovene Exporters to Netherlands in 1990
(thousands of dollars)

1. Leather Works, Vrhnika	4,247
2. Inmot Motor Works, Koper	4,133
3. Iskra Electrical Instrument Works, Kranj	3,280
4. MTT Maribor Textile Factory, Maribor	2,890
5. Iskra Cybernetics-Meters, Kranj	1,383
6. Sava, Kranj	1,355
7. Mercator International Commerce, Ljubljana	1,313
8. Paloma Sladkogorska Paper Factory, Sladki Vrh	1,301
9. Libela, Celje	1,286
10. Zinc Works, Celje	1,267
11. Julon, Ljubljana	1,202
12. Krka Pharmaceutical Factory, Novo Mesto	1,156
13. Planika, Kranj	1,046
14. Gorenje Household Appliances, Velenje	1,014
15. Javor, Pivka	992

Largest Slovene Importers From Netherlands in 1990
(thousands of dollars)

1. Inmot, Koper	8,711
2. Avtotehna, Ljubljana	8,066
3. Gorenje Household Appliances, Velenje	7,131
4. SZ Steelworks, Jesenice	4,041
5. Ravne Steelworks Trust	3,449
6. Primex, Nova Gorica	3,297
7. Krka Pharmaceutical Factory, Novo Mesto	2,958
8. Adria Airways, Ljubljana	2,410
9. Mercator International Commerce	2,392
10. Lek, Ljubljana	2,183
11. Etol-IFF, Celje	2,096
12. Color, Medvode	1,748
13. Iskra Electrical Instrument Works, Kranj	1,711
14. Agrariacvetje, Catez ob Savi	1,634
15. NTU, Slovenj Gradec	1,574

Slovene Trade With Luxembourg by Products and Enterprises in 1990
(thousands of dollars)

	Exports	Imports
By product groups		
Iron alloys	746	
Instruments and apparatus for automatic regulation and control		429
By enterprises		
Ruse Nitrogen Factory	746	
Gorenje Household Appliances		429

Largest Items in Slovene Exports to Belgium in 1990
(thousands of dollars)

1. Residential trailers	13,591
2. Refrigerators, freezers	1,551
3. Meters for the use of gases and liquids	1,503
4. Washing machines	1,306
5. Yarn from synthetic fibers	1,249
6. Furniture and parts	1,232
7. Hops, fresh and dried	822
8. Millstones, grindstones	728
9. Electrical equipment for motor ignition	691
10. Lamps and other lights	668
11. Electromechanical manual instruments	560
12. Rubber bands or straps	551
13. Toys, miniature models	495
14. Medicines	390
15. Tanned hides	372

Largest Slovene Exporters to Belgium in 1990
(thousands of dollars)

1. Adria Caravan, Novo Mesto	9,073
2. IMV, Novo Mesto	4,528
3. Iskra Cybernetics-Meters, Kranj	1,513
4. LTH, Skofja Loka	1,273
5. Julon, Ljubljana	1,248
6. Hmezad Agriculture, Zalec	822
7. Tippo, Maribor	709
8. Steklo, Slovenska Bistrica	597
9. Iskra Electrical Instrument Works, Kranj	561
10. Sava, Kranj	551
11. Iskra Avtoelektrika, Nova Gorica	519
12. Kovinastroj, Grosuplje	505
13. Mehano, Izola	495
14. Comet, Zrece	390
15. Leather Works, Vrhnika	372

Largest Slovene Importers From Belgium in 1990 ***(thousands of dollars)***

1. Sava, Kranj	13,061
2. Gorenje Household Appliances, Velenje	6,397
3. Adria Caravan, Novo Mesto	4,094
4. Krka Pharmaceutical Factory, Novo Mesto	2,910
5. Gama, Brezice	1,905
6. Avtotehna, Ljubljana	1,768
7. Agrotehnika-Gruda Indov, Ljubljana	1,723
8. Donit Chemical Works, Medvode	1,722

Largest Slovene Importers From Belgium in 1990 *(thousands of dollars) (Continued)*

1. Sava, Kranj	13,061
9. Alpetour-Bandag, Skofja Loka	1,690
10. IMV, Novo Mesto	1,486
11. Mercator International Commerce	791
12. NTU, Slovenj Gradec	788
13. Boris Kidric Glassworks, Rogaska Slatina	787
14. Tippo, Maribor	709
15. Revoz, Novo Mesto	702

Largest Items in Slovene Imports From Belgium in 1990 *(thousands of dollars)*

1. Twisted wire, cords, and cables	7,497
2. Compounds with other nitrogen functions	4,825
3. Heterocyclical compounds	2,769
4. Synthetic rubber and vulcanized oil	2,505
5. Textiles with crepe and textiles from chenille yarn	[No figure as published]
6. Polyacetate, other polyesters and resins	1,696
7. Cold-formed wire	1,694
8. Pipes and fittings for them	1,591
9. Wadding from textile materials	1,522
10. Prepared binding materials for foundry molds	1,351
11. Slabs, sheets, bands, rods	1,300
12. Organic sulphur compounds	1,041
13. Suitcases, travel cases, briefcases	996
14. Millstones, grindstones, grinding slabs	930
15. New outdoor rubber raincoats	871

International

Milosevic, Mitsotakis Hold News Conference

AU3004214292

[Editorial Report] Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1924 GMT on 30 April carries a 25-minute relay, live or recorded, of a news conference by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Republic of Serbia, and Konstandinos Mitsotakis, prime minister of Greece, held in Belgrade after bilateral talks. Milosevic speaks in Serbo-Croatian and Mitsotakis in Greek. Statements by both are followed by passage-by-passage translation into the other's language by interpreters.

Milosevic opens the news conference by expressing his "great satisfaction" with the visit by Mitsotakis. He says that their talks were held "in the spirit of our traditional friendship and mutual understanding, and we ascertained a great identity of views on all current political issues." He says that the main message of their talks was "the general development of mutual cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece."

He is followed by Mitsotakis, who also expresses his satisfaction at the talks and describes them as "sincere and exhaustive." He says they discussed the problems of the region and bilateral relations. He then talks about strengthening traditional friendship of the two countries. He goes on to talk about Greece's role in the EC as a Balkan country. Mitsotakis continues by saying that Greece is interested in stability and peace in this region and "a permanent and just solution to the problems that have been created on the territory of the former Yugoslavia." He sees the only way to resolve issues is through the Brussels conference on Yugoslavia, and Greece will help in this respect. He also says that Serbia and the new Yugoslavia cannot be left out of the problem-solving process. Mitsotakis then stresses the need for everyone to know the real situation and not to make any mistakes regarding the actual situation. He goes on to say that he will present all his impressions at the informal EC ministers' council in Portugal tomorrow.

He concludes by saying that the friendship between Greece and Yugoslavia is "a useful factor for our development," which is of use to both sides. He also says that he informed Milosevic of the problem of the "Skopje republic" and "the stable and steadfast stand" of Greece and thanks Milosevic for his understanding in this respect.

The first question is asked by an unidentified correspondent speaking in Greek, who asks if Serbia will recognize "Skopje," which has refused to take part in the federation, and which has a name that is a provocation for Greece.

Milosevic replies by saying that he hopes that "in the future the degree of cooperation in the Yugoslav region will increase and not diminish." He says that once the "serious and tragic tremors" caused by secession have passed, normal cooperation and life can be reestablished, and mutual relations will develop "on a new and more just basis, which can be in the interests of everyone, both regarding the Yugoslav area and the surrounding area."

Regarding the attitude toward the Republic of Macedonia, he says that Serbia has understanding for Greece's political stands and that it "certainly will not make any moves that could harm Greece's interests." He goes on to point out that Serbia will also consider all other interests in its efforts to find the most successful solutions in this region "on an equal basis and with consideration for all participants in the political, economic, and other processes of cooperation."

In reply to a question on the EC and its possible future stand on Yugoslavia, Mitsotakis says that whatever the outcome, the stand that the EC will take will be a joint one, as has always been the case.

In reply to the next question, which relates to whether Serbia and the new Yugoslavia would support Greece if it ever takes a negative stand and negative measures regarding "the Skopje republic," Milosevic says that this is an issue being discussed at the Brussels conference. He says he hopes that the conference will produce a "balanced treatment and consideration of different interests and different choices and the different stands of individual participants." He continues by saying that it is only at the end of this process that one can see what kind of final stand can be taken about a comprehensive solution.

He points out that the declaration of the new state contains this kind of constructive attitude toward the resolution of the Yugoslav crisis and the relations that will be established with the newly-created states.

In reply to a question on the international community's apparently less rigid approach to Serbia, Milosevic explains that this is because the truth about the situation cannot remain hidden for long. He stresses that Serbia has always advocated a just and peaceful solution to the crisis and that he hopes that the solution will move in this direction and that an objective approach will prevail.

He goes on to say that Serbia has many friends in the world and that there is increased understanding of the situation in Yugoslavia. He says that Mitsotakis's visit shows that Serbia has "very close and very good friends" who as neighbors know the real situation in Yugoslavia much better than others and Serbia expects its friends to do nothing but convey the truth they see to their political environment and the EC.

The final question relates to whether Greece will advocate that the EC recognize the new Yugoslav state as the continuation of the former one. Mitsotakis says that Greece's stands are clear, and it believes that the continuity should be recognized. However, as an EC member, Greece is required to respect the EC stand whatever it may be. He concludes by pointing out that Greece can be

much more useful as a member of the EC than as a solitary country and has the ambition to help the EC not to make any mistakes.

U.S. Foreign Policy Criticized

AU3004154092 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 92 p 2

[Miroslav Lazanski commentary: "General Kalkat's Message"]

[Text] "The disintegration of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are examples of new methods in conducting modern warfare," was stated several days ago by the Indian general, Kalkat, in an interview for the respectable Indian army weekly UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTION MAGAZINE. General Kalkat, who was one of the candidates for commander of the peacekeeping troops in Yugoslavia, claims that "threats of political and economic isolation, internationalization of internal affairs, abuse of the question of human rights and freedom, and the use of a new type of media warfare, have all been resorted to in the cases of former USSR and Yugoslavia."

General Kalkat goes on to say in this interview that "the dress rehearsal of the new theory of conducting warfare was the Gulf war, and that the UN and the Security Council have both shown susceptibility to pressure by developed, industrialized countries in turning unilateral economic and military sanctions into generally accepted decisions of the international community." His claims are supported by the conclusion reached by all the members of the Indian Parliament, who condemn the United States for "putting pressure on Russia regarding the export of modern space technology to India." The point is that Delhi has made a contract with Moscow for the purchase of modern space technology, and the Russians now want to back away under pressure from the United States, who want to have world monopoly in that field, too.

India thus shows that it is aware who is next in the process of disciplining nations and states; the United States has proved in action that the doctrine of low-intensity conflict has become operative, and everybody else is totally ignorant of the fact that they are already at war, the signs and form of which they do not recognize. The plan of the American working group "Liola" [as published] on low-intensity conflict is becoming a reality.

A low-intensity conflict is not war in the common sense of the word. It is a combination of factors that make it extremely different from war; its political, social, economic, and cultural components are different. It is a clash in which between conflicting sides there exist significant cultural differences, and where the dominant aspects of the fight are social, political, economic, religious, and maybe even ecological factors. The experience of low-intensity conflicts has so far shown that the clashes occur between developed or progressive societies and less developed or more primitive societies where the means and aims of the two sides are considerably different and where violence is reduced to the lowest common denominator within the context of the wider clash of cultures.

The way the West has been behaving for quite some time now toward Yugoslavia, or rather, Serbia and Montenegro, is a classic example of a low-intensity conflict—a hybrid of the traditional tactics and political and economic measures with the goal of achieving victory "in the soul, heart, and spirit of the people". At the same time, the Americans, of course, have certain normative limitations, so their theoreticians attempt to present secession and the low-intensity conflict as "a struggle for self-determination or independence." The fact is that, in American foreign politics, there is a tendency toward "moral imperatives", two of which are particularly important: "the principle of self-determination", and "the principle that no change in the status quo should be made by force", or in other words, "the principle of peaceful change". These two principles can certainly collide when "self-determination" is achieved by force, as was the case in Slovenia and Croatia. The fact that the State Department has now "forgotten" that the secessionist republics of Yugoslavia achieved international recognition by arms, and that the United States has now "recognized the factual state", say more than enough about the essence of low-intensity conflicts in the sphere of American foreign politics. At the same time, insistence on power and preaching morality have always existed in American politics, as it moved from idealistic campaigns to isolation, caused by loss of dearly held illusions.

American military strategists have developed, over the last few years, acceptable legitimate definitions of threats, which do not need the qualifications of a "communist threat". Apart from terrorism, these are situations when the American army is deployed within the proclaimed American moral framework: cases of aggression, violations of the principle of peaceful change, and conflicts connected with the right to self-determination. Secretary of State James Baker thought it enough to mention in only one speech the forceful change of the external borders of Yugoslavia by Slovenia and Croatia. The Croatian media immediately launched an attack on him. A month later, however, the United States recognized both Slovenia and Croatia.

Where is the end to the present phase in international relations? Can the EC and United States try to apply the Bosnian model to certain parts of Serbia? It is very likely that all interested sides would think twice before launching into a new adventure along the same model.

Western military analysts, for example, are not capable of plausibly playing the game of simulating a possible war in Kosovo, because every Western attempt to create "an artificial Serbian military reaction" is simply doomed to failure. Western, that is, American, and

Serbian politicians simply do not think along the same lines. It is like standing between two distorted mirrors.

Yugoslav, that is, Serbian, teams in the Pentagon and the State Department, particularly General Brent Scowcroft, the president's national security adviser, who used to be deputy to the U.S. military attache in Belgrade, and Lawrence Eagleburger, deputy secretary of state (former ambassador in Belgrade), can probably offer the Government and President of the United States useful advice on the rationality and irrationality of further pressure on the Serbian national dignity.

While the Yugoslav People's Army is showing restraint by defending military installations in Bosnia-Hercegovina with a force that is considerably below the level of the overall military might, as declared in "Part XIII, On Defense of Military Installations", the U.S. Army would, in case of civil unrest, and a state of emergency, open fire at demonstrators, according to Manual FM 19-30, Item 4-11b. This remaining part of Yugoslavia has to form its overall potentials all over again. This part has to find a new global strategy, reform its economy and military, make some kind of allies in the world, but, first it has to maintain the dignity of the people who live on its territory.

Mitrovic Sends Letter To European Council Head

LD3004174792 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG) Federal Executive Council Vice President Aleksandar Mitrovic today sent a letter to Anibal Cavaco Silva, Portuguese prime minister and chairman of the European Council, in which he stressed that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [FRY] firmly supports efforts for finding a peaceful solution to the situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina, but that nonetheless, the measures which the republic's leadership took yesterday against the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] led to further escalation of the conflict.

The FRY—we read in the letter—firmly supports efforts for finding a peaceful solution to the currently unfavorable situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina, which can be achieved only with the participation and consent of all three nations living in that republic. The Yugoslav Presidency has undertaken a series of activities in connection with the transformation and future status of the JNA in Bosnia-Hercegovina. However, although these activities were accepted by the Bosnia-Hercegovina leadership, it undertook a series of measures against the JNA which—it is warned in the letter—led to further escalation of the conflict in this republic.

In the letter sent to Cavaco Silva on behalf of the FEC, Mitrovic presented some of the basic principles to which the new FRY would adhere on both the internal and international plan, which ought to contribute to the success of the conference on Bosnia-Hercegovina. The FRY, we read in the letter, will strictly observe all international responsibilities which the SFRY undertook to observe in the past, it will abide by the aims and principles of the UN Charter and CSCE documents, epsecially the Paris Charter on a new Europe. The FRY, it is further stated in the letter, does not have any territorial claims, will adhere to the principle of the non-use of violence and will observe the rights and interests of the Yugoslav republics which proclaimed independence. The recognition of newly-founded states will follow after the regulation of the open issues negotiated within the framework of the conference on Yugoslavia.

In his letter, Mitrovic expresses conviction that the conference on Bosnia-Hercegovina—which is being held in Lisbon under the aegis of the EC and Portuguese Ambassador Cutilheiro—can have a successful outcome, and appeals to the Portuguese prime minister to use his influence and authority in order that a peaceful solution to the crisis in Bosnia-Hercegovina be achieved.

General Raseta Meets U.S., PRC Envoys

LD3004152892 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG)—In the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, diplomatic representatives of the permanent members of the UN Security Council—the U.S. and PRC ambassadors and ministers from Russia, France, and Great Britain—held talks today with Colonel General Andrija Raseta, member of the state committee for cooperation with the UN peace forces. The information service of the Federal Ministry for National Defense announced that the talks dealt with the possibility of increased participation of the Yugoslav People's Army in the total cost of the UN peace operation in Yugoslavia.

International Border Crossings Set Up

LD3004164492 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1222 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG)—At its session today chaired by Aleksandar Mitrovic, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] has adopted a decree on border crossings and control of crossings of the state border of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [FRY] with the former Yugoslav republics and the territories under UN protection.

As the FEC Information Secretariat has revealed, road border crossings between the FRY and the Republic of Macedonia are in the village of Prohor Pcinjski, in the town of Presevo, and in the villages of Djeneral Jankovic and Globocica (on the Tetovo-Urosevac road). Rail crossings are in Presevo and Kacanik. On the state border with the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, road crossings are in: Sremska Raca, Jamena, Badovinci, Trbusnica, Mali Zvornik-Stari Most, Mali Zvornik, Ljubovija, Bajina Basta, Kotroman, Uvac, Metaljka, Krstac, Scepan Polje, Vracenovici, and Ilijino Brdo. Rail crossings are: Sremska Raca and Mali Zvornik. Toward

the Republic of Croatia, the road crossing is on Debeli Brijeg hill. The state border with territories under UN protection can be crossed by motor vehicles near Batrovci, Backa Palanka, Bogojevo, and Bezdan, and by rail in Sid and Bogojevo.

The FRY state border can be crossed only at these crossings. In order to cross the border, it is necessary to have a valid Yugoslav or foreign passport and identity card. People who are not under obligation to have an identity card must have some other form of identification. Yugoslav citizens liable to be called up must have appropriate dispensation papers from relevant military bodies. The FEC Information Secretariat stresses that authorized officials will prevent the export and import of Yugoslav goods, Yugoslav currency, and foreign currency above the prescribed limits. The decree, which comes into force today, specifies that federal laws will be applied on these border crossings.

Federal

Commitment to Non-Aligned Movement To Continue

LD0105124192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Belgrade, April 30 (TANJUG)—The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will remain committed to the non-aligned movement and will further be taking an active part in the movement's activities, Yugoslav presidency member Borisav Jovic said today. Jovic met with the ambassadors of the non-aligned countries in Belgrade today and told them that the Yugoslav commitment to the movement was "in keeping with the continuity of former Yugoslavia."

The federal republic of Yugoslavia was formed on April 29 by former Yugoslavia's Republics Serbia and Montenegro with the aim to secure the continuity of Yugoslavia after Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia- Hercegovina and Macedonia seceded from it. Jovic informed the ambassadors about the current situation in Yugoslavia and presented details about the new state, the presidency information service announced. Jovic said the federal republic of Yugoslavia was explicitly committed to peace, and good and friendly relations with all countries.

Macedonia

Foreign Minister 'Demands' Recognition

LD3004201392 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1900 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Macedonian Foreign Minister Maleski sent a letter today to foreign ministers of the European Twelve, who will meet in Portugal tomorrow, in which he demands the recognition of the Republic of Macedonia. The Macedonian foreign minister stressed in the letter that to put off the recognition of Macedonia jeopardizes peace and stability in the whole area of the Balkans and Europe. Maleski suggested that the EC ministerial council once again examine the Arbitration Commission report as well as the behavior of the Republic of Macedonia in the Yugoslav crisis and in international relations.

Montenegro

President Claims Part of Croatia

LD3004195792 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] The Montenegrin Assembly today adopted the republican budget and the draft law on election of deputies to the federal assembly. As was agreed, the forming of the new federal government will be completed before the end of next month. Montenegrin President Momir Bulatovic said today in an interview to POBJEDA [VICTORY], that regardless of the constitutional committment claiming that the new Yugoslavia has no territorial claims on other states, i.e., republics of former Yugoslavia, Prevlaka [peninsula on the northern side of the Bay of Kotor] must nonetheless belong to Montenegro. He recalled the principles of international law and the talks he held with the Croatian leadership. However, Bulatovic said, we recently received assurances from Zagreb that the chances of solving this problem in a peaceful way are thin, and furthermore, that Croatian appetites—as he said—have developed in the direction of a part of the Bay of Kotor.

Bulatovic also said that after the constitutional formation of the new federal state, there are no longer any constitutional possibilities nor special political needs for Montenegrin reservists to be engaged out of Montenegro, and that they must return home. Bulatovic also talked about the withdrawal of the army. He expressed his support to the talks with the relevant factors in Bosnia-Hercegovina, which should make possible a transformation of the army as soon as possible, in other words, that a part of personnel, weaponry, and equipment which must by the nature of events remain there, on the Bosnia-Hercegovina territory, comes under certain control which all three constituent nations in Bosnia-Hercegovina accept.

Serbia

Opposition Parties To Unite

LD3004225392 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1246 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Belgrade, April 30 (TANJUG)—The opposition of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia plans to unite ahead of the forthcoming federal and local elections set for May 31, Belgrade daily POLITIKA said today. The difference between the announced coalition and the previous attempts within the Serb opposition is, according to POLITIKA, "the appearance of non-party intellectuals."

Their task is "both to absorb the possible discord and disputes between the leaderships of the Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO) and the Democratic Party (DS), and to attract those citizens who are fed up with the authorities' unefficiency and the disunited opposition," POLITIKA said.

The paper recalls that the idea for creating a strong democratic centre coalition called Alliance of Democratic Renewal (SDO), was launched at a recent press conference by the leader of Serbia's biggest parliamentary opposition party SPO, Vuk Draskovic. According to Draskovic, SPO, the Serbian Liberal Party and the Democratic Party, began intensive talks twenty days ago.

The coalition would be headed by a council made up of the vice-presidents of its parties. The secretary of the Democratic Party, Slobodan Gavrilovic, denied Draskovic on the very next day, POLITIKA said. However, in circles close to SPO, POLITIKA unofficially learned that talks were in fact conducted with Dragoljub Micunovic, the leader of the democrats (the second largest party in Serbia which is specially popular among the Serbian intellectuals and in Belgrade). Micunovic discussed the need to form a coalition with non-party intellectuals: Borislav Mihajlovic-Mihiz, Slobodan Selenic and academician Predreg Palavestra.

Although the secretary of the democrats did not completely reject the SPO proposal before the journalists, POLITIKA said that there is a danger that the new opposition SDO block could experience the destiny of its predecessor the United Serbian Democratic Opposition (USDO). USDO, formed late last May, disintegrated only five days after it was set up. The democrats then blamed Draskovic of "breaking the agreement."

Anti-Inflation Program for Serbia Urged

92BA0818A Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Apr 92 p 5

[Article by Radojka Nikolic: "Inflation Cannot Be Beaten Down in 10 Days"]

[Text] At the present monthly inflation rate of 50 to 60 percent, announcement of an anti-inflation program could really be good news. That information arrived the other day from Serbian Prime Minister Radoman Bozovic, and so, as it has been announced, clear and effective anti-inflation measures are to follow in a month or a month and a half, when the Assemblies of Montenegro and Serbia proclaim the new Yugoslavia. The Economics Council of the republic government, we have been able to learn, is also working on this.

The announcement of Prime Minister Bozovic also coincides with announcements that proclamation of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia could occur even at the beginning of next month. At least with respect to one important condition the economists have up to now emphasized in the pages of our newspaper—that they have to know the limits of the state and the territory for which the anti-inflation program is being adopted—this could facilitate the first moves in halting hyperinflation.

Prices Are Rising Every Day

Warnings of increasingly difficult life under the conditions of hyperinflation have been arriving in recent weeks from various quarters, and then suddenly the Presidency of the Economic Chamber of Serbia has taken note that there should be no more hesitation about adopting anti-inflation measures and that the government of Serbia must urgently concur with reduction of expenditures in the public sector and halt the excessive spending from the federal budget, which is being financed by primary note issue.

This was accompanied by the request that a tax policy be conducted that will not bring about a further impoverishment of the economy and individuals and also a proposal to the government that the rise in the prices of products and services of public enterprises be halted.

The most recent report from the Market Research Institute [IZIT] shows the day-to-day relevance of these and all the other demands for urgent reaction to hyperinflation. That is, according to Tomislav Milisavljevic, M.A., director of general economic conditions in the IZIT, inflation at the moment is higher than ever. Prices are rising at the highest rate and changing daily. Inflation is advancing in waves that can be easily recognized from the movement of prices over the last few months. For example, whereas in the last month of last year we had a monthly rise of inflation of about 10 percent, even at the beginning of this year the percentage was some 15 percent, in February it was about 20 percent, and then monthly inflation in March was 45 percent. The present inflationary growth in April, the month we are now in, could according to Milisavljevic's estimates range between 50 and 60 percent. As is well-known, under those conditions the development of inflation is measured in terms of several tens of thousands of percent at the annual level.

"Unless there is a definition of the state very soon, the shaping of macroeconomic policy, and the drafting of an anti-inflation program, the present level of inflation will turn into galloping hyperinflation. Even as it is, in coming days, as we wait for the anti-inflation program, we will be forced to make great sacrifices, because prices are rising on all foodstuffs important to daily life," Milisavljevic told us.

Short-Term Measures for a Beginning

Dr. Slobodan Komasec, professor, warns of all the dangers of living with hyperinflation, saying that under the present conditions, when there is no anti-inflation program, the inflationary spiral is going faster and faster. In this unfavorable environment, hyperinflation has never halted itself anywhere. Dr. Komasec has his own proposal of an anti-inflation program that could be carried out in a very short period of time.

"Now we need to make a sudden change of direction to resolutely halt inflationary processes. Anti-inflation policy in the first phase would be the conventional type of controlling all instruments that fuel inflation, that is, personal income, taxes, contributions, public expenditure, interest, the exchange rate, imports, and exports. This kind of strict control would be only the prerequisite to rapid activation of numerous measures of a thorough stabilization program that would thereafter have an impact on the other segments of the entire economic system," Dr. Komasec said.

This demand, as he put it, means that we need a comprehensive economic and social reform in which all the subsystems would be made financially capable. In any case, without a thorough change of direction in macroeconomic policy, there are no theoretical expectations that it is possible to reduce the inflation, which in our case already has a psychological dimension.

"No one in the world has so far been able to calculate the participation of the psychological factor in the ultimate rise of inflation, but they all agree that such factors are present in any inflation and never operate independently, and sometimes act as a stimulus. In our case, this inflationary psychological factor is present now, especially in the area of exchange rates, in the system of distribution, and in those who are raising prices according to the so-called anticipated inflation. In this case, everyone loses, because in addition to destruction of the production system, the social product drops very rapidly," Dr. Komasec said.

The Brokers Are Dividing Up a Swollen Inflationary Income

The present rise of inflation, with the causes and stimuli that exist in our case, is leading to a general collapse of the country's monetary and financial system on the one hand, while on the other it is bringing about an immense redistribution of swollen inflationary income, Dr. Komasec believes. That is why a close group of financial brokers has already formed in our country and is gaining and dividing up immense wealth through mere transactions. That kind of capital, Dr. Komasec remarked, is even able to buy up individuals and institutions just in order to keep on amassing wealth by destroying the basic substance of the social product.

In Dr. Komasec's opinion, we should undertake to halt inflation immediately, and the short-term measures of the anti-inflation program he advocates could be prepared in seven to 10 days. This refers, to be sure, to the initial moves meant only to extinguish the inflationary fire, and then in a month it would be possible to adopt a long-term stabilization program that would work out more fundamentally the basic premises of a new economic system, business system, and social system.

If that does not occur, Dr. Komasec remarked, even in the near future we can anticipate increasingly frequent and numerous social upheavals in the form of industry-wide strikes which would then grow into interdisciplinary linkage. These are not creative strikes, but destructive strikes, and after them it will be very difficult to adopt any stabilization program, Dr. Komasec emphasizes, which makes it all the more necessary to begin the first steps toward adopting an anti-inflation program as soon as possible.